The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The State Department is advised that the Spanish Government has continued the exemptions granted to the importation of mineral coal into the island of Cuba, by the Royal Orders of December, 1853, and November, 1854.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

THE MATE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Nov. 6.

The bark *William A. Platinus*, Capt. BENNETT, from City Point, bound to Marseilles, is in Hampton Roads with her crew in a state of mutiny. The mate, S. GORHAM, who was stabbed in the lungs, and dangerously injured, has been brought here for medical attendance. Officers have gone down to arrest the mutineers.

Drowning of a Prisoner.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 6.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, two Auburn policemen came upon the Hudson River Railroad with two prisoners. Soon after going on board the ferry-boat one of the prisoners jumped overboard from the front of the boat, and nothing more was seen of him. It is supposed that the wheel struck and killed him. Both the prisoners were handcuffed.

Fall of a Four-story Building at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The four-story brick store of S. ROCKWELL & Son, corner of Morgan and Front streets, in this city, fell between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. It was nearly new, and contained 1,500 barrels flour, large quantities of grain, provisions, &c. No one was killed, although one half of the building is a wreck from cellar to roof. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

Fire in Winthrop, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The kerosene-oil manufactory of SPEAR, BURKE & Co., in Winthrop, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $8,000—mostly insured.

The Cape Breton Fishermen.

CAPE BRETON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A great many of the fishermen now passing homewards are said to have very slim fares.

Sailing of the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock to-day, with 102 passengers. Wind strong from east.

Commercial by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for three days in the Liverpool market were 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 4,000 The market closed firm, and with an advancing tendency for clean, but quotations were unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was generally quiet but steady, and yarns for the East were in rather better demand.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 1d., with an improved demand. CORN quiet but steady, notwithstanding an excessive supply.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote WHEAT firm at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF steady. PORK steady. LARD steady at 54s.@60s. for all qualities. BACON dull. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady, with buyers of common at 4s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s.@35s. 3d. ASHES steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE and RICE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was firm; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. TALLOW, 59s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 27s. 9d.@28s. PIG IRON dull, at 51s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly more stringent. Consols closed on Tuesday at 95¾@95¼ for both money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales were reported in London of Illinois Central shares at 37¾ discount; New-York Central at 70@72, and Erie Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, at 15 @20.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 26—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices have advanced 1-16d.@⅛d. on the week.

BREADSTUFFS are firm, but quiet.

CORN is 6d. dearer at the outposts.

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE generally unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening.

Consols closed at 95⅝@96.

The CORN market is firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES are unchanged. COFFEE rather easier.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—RUMORS OF AN INSURRECTIONARY ATTEMPT.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J M. SMITH, commander, from New-Orleans 27th and Havana 30th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Cahawba* has had very heavy weather nearly the whole passage.

The only news of importance from Havana to report is, that the Spanish Government had annulled the order issued in August last, so far as regards the U. S. mail steamers, requiring Consular certificates to accompany manifests of cargo for ports in Cuba. It, however, remains in force against all other steamers and sailing vessels.

An Havana letter of the 30th inst. says there is a report of a conspiracy or something of that character having been discovered among certain military officers and soldiery at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no further particulars have been permitted to reach the public ear.

The opera has opened with every prospect of success with MARETZEK.

Sugar market quiet—No. 12 8¼ reals; stock at Havana and Matanzas 130,000 boxes. Freights steady a last advices.

Exchange on London 17¼ premium; on New-York and northern cities 4¼@5¼, and on New-Orleans 6¼.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The reported political action of the Pennsylvania opposition telegraphed to a New-York paper arises from a meeting held at the St. Lawrence Hotel, by the State Central Committee, on Thursday night. This meeting, according to the *Transcript*, was called to determine when the State Convention should be held, and what action the party should take in regard to the Presidential nomination. After some debate, it was determined to await the action of the National Opposition Committee, which meets at Washington in December, when a definite time for the meeting of the State Convention will be fixed, which will doubtless be the 22d of February. A resolution was passed, instructing the State Convention to express their preference for the Presidential candidacy.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Maryland Senate stands, Democrats, 12; Americans, 10; and the House, Democrats, 47; Americans, 28.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND HORACE GREELEY.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. HORACE GREELEY by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER:

ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.: In the *Tribune* of this morning, after stating that, at the last session of the Legislature, an amount of money was demanded for the expenditures of the State Hall, you say:

"Mr. CONKLING, as Chairman of the Ways and Means, resisted the payment of this heavy sum, so spent in ostentatious disregard of law, and offered to prove that a part of it had been spent for liquors drunk by the State officers and their tools."

Being one of "the State officers," and a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hall, I pronounce this assertion, whether made by Mr. F. A. CONKLING or not—and I do not believe it ever was—utterly unfounded, calumnious and untrue. And I add, that if he or you will make it in such a personal shape as will enable me to reach it, I will give you, or either of you, an opportunity of proving or retracting it.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of this Ward held a large meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of ratifying the City and State nominations. Addresses were made by Hon. WM. B. ANTHON, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, STUART L. WOODFORD, CHARLES S. SPENCER and others, and a series of resolutions read by ALEX. McLEOD, and which cordially ratified all the nominations, were adopted. Some boys and half-grown men persisted in calling for Mr. SPENCER to speak out of the order fixed by the Committee, and for a time it seemed that the meeting would be broken up. Mr. SPENCER prevailed upon his friends to have patience.

THE WEIGHT OF POLITICAL HONORS.

TIMOTHY CONNOLLY, a young man, who is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, yesterday afternoon walked into the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and remarked to the Sergeant in charge, "I am a lunatic, and want to be locked up; I have done all in my power to serve my friends, but they call me a fanatic, which I don't want to be, and so I have turned a lunatic—a lunatic, Sir!" He was put into a cell, but after much solicitation was allowed his liberty, and last evening was in the City Hospital, where he was under treatment for *delirium tremens*.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The canvassers of every election district will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the agent.

Numerous attempts having been made, which in many instances were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canvassers and poll-clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals composing the Associated Press are the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Sun*, *News*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Day Book*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Demokrat* and *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of the Associated Press.

TO EDITORS, AGENTS AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In order to simplify and make easy your duties and ours on Election night, we beg to ask your particular attention to the following requests:

1. Send on Election night *only* the vote for Secretary of State and for Comptroller, and for these two officers give us the figures in full.

2. Send on Election night, or as soon after the polls close as possible, the names and politics of Senators and Assemblymen known or believed to have been elected, but do *not* give us the figures.

By complying strictly with the above requests, every daily paper in the State will be able to give the general result in the State on the morning following the Election.

Please be particular to give us the *county*, as well as the town or district, to which your dispatches may refer.

Respectfully,
D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent Associated Press.

Topics at Washington.

RECEIPTS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL CONTRACTS—SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

The following statement exhibits the gross revenue of the Post-office Department for the quarter ending June 30, 1859; also the sums expended in collecting the same.

Amount of postage on letters, $213,178 35; on newspapers and pamphlets, $148,130 03; on registered letters, $6,059 20; amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold, $1,570,211 12; surplus emoluments from box rents, $22,145 78: fines for violating Post-office laws, $15—total $1,959,739 58.

Amount of compensation of Postmasters, $627,132 07; amount paid for ship, steamboat and way letters, $4,248 70; amount paid for incidental expenses of Post-offices, clerk-hire, &c., $275,029 85—total $906,410 62. Net revenue, $1,053,328 96.

The letting of the important mail service between Portland, Me., and New-Orleans, La., has drawn together here quite a number of prominent and influential gentlemen, representing various railroad and other lines. The time specified for the reception of proposals is 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, (the 1st of November,) and the decision to be made by the Monday following. The new service is to be commenced 1st January next. A stipulation must also be included, that, in the event of failure or detention at any intermediate point, the contractor shall be obliged, upon the arrival of the mail, to dispatch the same immediately by a special train, instead of awaiting the usual time for the departure of the next regular train.

The Republicans intend, it is said, to nominate Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, as their candidate for the Speakership, and adhere to him. It is also well understood that the Anti-Lecompton Democratic members will carefully eschew any affiliation with the Republicans.

The Holmes Case at Chicago.

Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, whose arrest at Chicago has already been noticed, publishes a card in self-justification. He denies that he is a spiritualist or free-lover, declares that he does not ignore the sanctity of the marriage tie, and avers that he is the victim of persecution. The following is his explanation of his matrimonial difficulties:

"Before my leaving New-York I ascertained by positive proof that my wife and her friends had employed the ablest counsel in the place, and were concocting a scheme to tie up my property and wrest from me my children. I at once determined to come to Chicago where I could meet on fair terms, and where I could, as I supposed, hold my children, and at once published in the Troy papers that I was here and would remain. I was no lawyer, and knew not what they could do. The bare thought that my children could be taken from me was enough. I fled! If this is cowardice, I have been a coward.

It is charged that it was infamous to have proposed to my wife that as we could not be happy as man and wife, that we had better separate and live as friends. The simple fact that I proposed, after all hope of happiness had fled, to live separate, stands alone against me. This, to some, may seem a sin, to others it may not seem so strange, that a man who has been ridden by a 'nightmare' for eighteen years should desire to throw it off.

I am willing to suffer all, and more than all the blame on that subject that attaches to the act. My sense of right approved it then and does so now. I believed it hopeless to live together; I believed the happiness of all parties would be promoted by a separation, and I adopted it."

Origin of the Great Eastern—Its Invention Claimed by an American.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

In 1847 a model boat was built by Messrs HOE & Co., with which a series of experiments were made in Gowanus Bay, to test the presumed advantages likely to arise from the use of side-wheels and the screw in the same vessel, a combination that had not previous to that period been tried. The result was so highly satisfactory that the party who first suggested the combination, Mr. JAMES ELNATHAN SMITH, of this City, was induced to apply for and secure the patent-right for this country. In September of that year (1847) drawings and specifications of the new plan for propelling steam vessels, were sent to JOSEPH EWART, Esq., M. P. for Liverpool, and by him submitted to some of the most eminent English engineers, with a view to securing a patent there also.

Their report, however, at this time was so little encouraging that the proposed patent for Great Britain was not taken out. At a subsequent period, one of England's most talented engineers, the late lamented Mr. BRUNEL, took a more favorable view of the plan which finally resulted in the present renowned *Great Eastern* being constructed precisely on the same principle as had already been made known to the public by Mr. SMITH, not even omitting the use of steam power as an assistant in steering large vessels. The experiments made in Gowanus Bay proved, as far as could be ascertained on so small a scale, that side-wheels placed forward of the centre of gravity, in combination with a propeller or propellers in the stern, would give a considerably increased speed in smooth water, more than can be obtained from the same amount of power, applied to either the side-wheels or screw separately, and that with a head wind and rough sea the difference in favor of the new plan would be still greater.

If you think this communication, relating, as it does, to the probable origin of the *Great Eastern*, would have any public interest, please give it an insertion in the TIMES.

Miscellaneous.

Superintendent Forney has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of his intention to leave Salt Lake City on the 8th of November for Washington, bringing with him the two boys who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre, but who did not return to the States with the rest of the party in consequence of being retained to testify in the case of the supposed murderers. There being no prospect of an early trial, it was thought unnecessary to retain the lads longer in Utah. Gov. Cummings will transact the business of the agency during the absence of Mr. Forney.

Bears are still abundant in Central Pennsylvania Last week three of these animals were killed by Mr. Jacob Horner and Mr. Abram Angus, of Johnstown, in a small strip of woods near Ebensburgh, and about five miles from Johnstown.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Quebec--The America at Boston.

THE TREATY OF ZURICH.

Threatened Rupture Between France and England.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M. of the 26th ult., passed Father Point at 2:15 P. M. yesterday, *en route* to Quebec.

The *City of Baltimore*, for New-York, was to sail about an hour later, and the *Vanderbilt* was to leave Southampton the same day.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 24th.

The European mails by the steamship *America* reached this City yesterday, *vid* Boston. Our correspondence and foreign files, received by this arrival, give full details of the news briefly reported in our telegrams of Saturday.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Lombardy Ceded to Sardinia—Mantua and Peschiera Secured to Austria—The Italian Confederation.

Between the departures of the *America* and *North American*, nothing in regard to the Treaties or the Conference had transpired. At the latest dates Count COLLOREDO still survived, but had not been restored to consciousness, and there were no hopes of his recovery.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments.

The treaty commences with the usual preamble:

'Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:

That peace is concluded, &c.

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has no been passed, &c.

Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely, the option of the *employés* of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicil from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government which will be established, to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follows the settlement of the debt, which I the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000fr., (*Conventions-Münze*,) and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombardo-Vénétien. Altogether, the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000f.

Then follows article 18, which runs thus:

Desiring that the tranquility of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

ART. 19. The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming, and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

ART. 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will insure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal army.

Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

ART. 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged a Zurich within 15 days.

Other articles stipulate—

That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

Article 16 grants to religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government

The above summary of the treaty was published exclusively in the English journals, but was subsequently reproduced in the Paris and Vienna journals without any guarantee for its authenticity.

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE.

From the London Times.

On Monday last the Peace which the arms of NAPOLEON III. have conquered was definitely settled at Zurich. The terms were almost identical with those agreed to at Villafranca. Austria retains a portion of her Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; a part goes to increase the dominions of VICTOR EVANUEL, and will bear a portion of the debt contracted in the name of Lombardy, the terms of which liability, as arranged by the King of the Belgians, will be embodied in a second treaty to be signed to-morrow. As far as perceable means go, France will endeavor to carry out the restoration of the exiled families of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, though *we have it from the official statements of the Imperial Government that Napoleon will not enforce, nor permit Austria to enforce, the return of the fugitive sovereigns.* Of the union of Italy under the presidency of the Pope we hear little. It is propable that the Holy Father has at present enough to do in keeping his own dominions from revolt; and is far from being either able or willing to accept even an honorary supremacy. The Peace of Zurich is signed at a moment of doubt and anxiety, and this event, which the world has looked for so long, seems to settle no one of the questions which disquiet Italy and Europe.

It is useless to repeat for the hundredth time those criticisms on the Peace of Villafranca which have filled the mouths of men for the last few months. We have had our own opinion, which we have expressed openly and frequently. To our thinking, the French Emperor went to war for military renown, and to strengthen his throne by gratifying the ambition of his army and people. The victories of Magenta and Solferino were to him not means, but ends. The deliverance of Italy was but a secondary object with the master of half a million soldiers, confident in his own professional capacity, and anxious to prove his theoretical acquirements against those of the slow and pedantic, though highly instructed, Austrians. Victory was to be its own reward, and when the forces of the enemy were driven from field to field the Emperor might well conclude a war and turn a humbled foe into an admiring ally. Unlike his great predecessor Louis XIV., the present ruler of France prefers battles to sieges, and, content with the glory of having fought and conquered in the greatest struggle since Leipsic, he forebore entering on a tedious war of fortresses, which might have diminished his prestige, and was almost certain to bring the irritated and startled Germans into open hostility.

On this view of the Emperor's policy we may pronounce it to have been perfectly successful. He has taken, it is plain, a new lease of power. He has shown how easily the French people can be led to obey a strong-minded ruler, and how suddenly the old instincts of glory and national ascendancy can be awakened in them. The gain to the Emperor has been enormous. He has satisfied the impatience of the army, softened the rancor of the Republicans, silenced even the criticisms of the Orleanists, and, above all, convinced foreign nations that his power is secure for at least some years to come. The Emperor seems to have felt that this revival was needful to him, and determined on the bold stroke which has re-established his influence at home and in Europe. The Austrian war was prepared for from about this time last year, and on the first day of 1859 the curtain was allowed to rise on the new drama.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrangements have been completed by the Cunard Company for their steamers running between Liverpool and Boston to make Queenstown a port of call out and home. The arrangement goes into effect with the *Canada*, leaving Liverpool on the 5th of November.

The London *Times*, in publishing Commodore TATNALL'S dispatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Pei-ho, editorially eulogises it and says: "If any defence were needed for the acts of the British Minister and Admiral in those regions, it would be found in the dispatch which it has had the pleasure of printing."

Sir GEORGE GREY is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing new in regard to the *Great Eastern*. The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

The new Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the Earldom, on the death of his father, on the 3d of October, died on the 24th.

Sir DEAN PAUL and STRAHAN, the ex-London bankers, have been released from prison, after having undergone four years's penal servitude.

The First Battalion of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

The strike of the London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men, who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing, and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

The weather in England had been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and a considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

Parliament is further prorogued to Dec. 15.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its principal editor, in reply to the assertions of the English Press, that the policy of the Emperor has left a state of political incertitude in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Emperor at the beginning of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained, and accuses the English journals with inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings. The writer for the *Herald* states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several provincial journals had published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a Government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts that negotiations were still going on between the Governments of England and France, in order to complete the arrangements for a joint expedition to China, while on the other hand the correspondent of the London *Herald* repeats the statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the Chinese commander of the forts on the Pei-ho, on the 24th of June, had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor of China, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and a Mandarin of the highest class.

The number of pastorals issued by the French Bishops on the political situation of the Pope amounted to thirty-nine, and it was supposed that the Archbishop of Bordeaux was about publishing a pastoral on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts were generally unfavorable.

The Paris Flour market was firm. Wheat heavy and sales difficult. The price of Brandies had risen throughout France.

The recent inundations in the south of France caused much damage both to life and property.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent gives a report that the French force to China, originally fixed at twelve thousand men, is reduced to six thousand, and will not be dispatched before February.

Gen. BEDEAU and Dr. LANDESAT had availed themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

The Emperor received the Board of Management of the Suez Canal, and some political significance was attached to the event. The agent in London refused to be present.

The Bourse had been dull and lower, but on the 25th the decline was nearly recovered, and the Rentes closed firm at 69f. 45.

SPAIN.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco had reached a crisis, the Spanish Government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities.

We have the following telegrams from Madrid on this subject:

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and the Congress have offered their support to the Ministry. The newspapers express the same patriotic feeling.

Gen. O'DONNELL announced that the Government had ordered its representative at Tangier to take his departure.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The *Correspondent Autografa* announces that the *corps d'armée* destined for Africa will most likely be organized about the middle of the week, when Gen. O'DONNELL will leave. The same paper is not yet aware whether the Spanish Consul in Tangier has arrived in Spain.

MADRID, 24th.—It is asserted that Ministers have stated that they will not have recourse to a loan, and that the floating debt will not be augmented, but that the taxes will be increased.

A Paris journal asserts that a declaration of war by Spain against Morocco has been strongly urged by France.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, of the 24th, says, we have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions. Accounts from various ports of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for the war with Morocco, and that troops are collecting in every port for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris dispatch says O'DONNELL had actually set out for Africa.

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* asserts that PALMERSTON had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question an European one.

The London *Times* is of the opinion that any danger to Europe, or to the British possession of Gibraltar, from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco is absurd; but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances in behalf of Europe.

The *Daily News* thinks the alliance between France and Spain against Morocco, or at any rate war simultaneously threatened by both Powers against her, as by no means reassuring to England.

LATER.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the conversation between Lord PALMERSTON and the French Ambassador in London, as reported by *Le Nord*, has caused much emotion in Paris. While the French Government had asserted that it would not change its policy as regards Morocco, Spain had repeated its disavowal of the ambitious project attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that M. MORI had sent a dispatch to say that England is no longer opposed to the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.

It was reported at Turin that Gen. DAMORMIDA would soon retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Count CAVOUR.

The Pope returned to Rome the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other priests, had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from emissaries exciting rebellion in the provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and people began on the 9th, and lasted till the 11th, at Bagliera, near Palermo. Quiet had been restored, but Palermo was in a state of siege.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples has been adjourned.

Conferences had been held between the Pope and the French Ambassador, and it was stated that ordinances granting administrative reforms were ready, and would soon be published.

On the morning of Oct. 16, King VICTOR EMANUEL received in a body the municipality of Genoa, the Mayor of Brescia, and a deputation from Bergamo. In reply to an address from the Mayor of Genoa, the King observed that the cause of Italian Independence was the cause of justice, and that he would continue to defend it to the utmost of his power. His Majesty spoke also of the moral and material assistance he had received from the Italian people, recalling acts of valor and heroism on the part of the soldiers and volunteers, adding that the Genoese soldiers and those of the Riviera yielded to none when danger was to be encountered, but much yet remained to be done. The difficulties and obstacles to be surmounted were numerous; but he hoped that with resolution, union and perseverance, the lawful wishes of Italy would be granted. "Certainly," added his Majesty, "there are questions which are solved much more promptly on the battle-field than by means of diplomacy; but we hope, nevertheless, that a satisfactory result will arise from the latter, since our cause has with it the sympathies of Europe." The King also addressed some friendly words to the Mayor of Brescia, and to the deputation from Bergamo.

Accounts from Naples to the 15th state that the Neapolitan army which was being formed on the Roman frontier was increasing, and is to be carried to 30,000 men. Gen. PINELLI was commanding the advanced guard on the Tronto, and Gen. VIALE the reserve at San Germano. The King was preparing to visit the troops with his military household. All the arsenals of the kingdom were actively employed, and the whole army was to be successively placed on a war footing.

PRUSSIA.

Great preparations were being made in Germany to celebrate the Schiller Festival. The Prussian Minister of Police had refused to allow a protected torchlight procession in Berlin, a Democratic demonstration being feared.

The Foreign Minister had received a Tuscan deputation, and virtually stated that the Prussian vote will not be opposed to the wishes of the Tuscan people.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that Baron VON HUBNER, Minister of Police, had tendered his resignation and that it was accepted. Baron THIERNEY, Ministerial Councillor in the Department for Foreign Affairs, succeeded to the Minister of Police. The new Minister summoned to his office the editors of the different papers, and notified them in a friendly manner that the Ministerial programme of Augus last has been modified.

The retirement of General Aide-de-Camp Count GRUNNE is also announced.

On the 24th a report was current that Baron Von BRUCK had retired from the Ministry of Finance, and caused some depression in the funds at Vienna. The Austrain correspondence subsequently contradicted all the rumors of his retirement from the Ministry, and denied that any difficulties existed in the Cabinet.

MOROCCO.

Late advices from Tanjiers state that Mr. GEORGE V. BROWN, the United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, taking with him all his baggage, horses, etc.

It was expected that the Spanish forces would make the attack by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tanjiers.

The French expeditionary corps was ready to take the field. Indemnity for depredations is to be claimed, and security for the French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It was stated that the French soldiers made prisoners on the 31st of August had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

RUSSIA.

The reports of an intended interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria are pronounced unfounded.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail, of Sept. 23, had been telegraphed, and by way of Colombo, Calcutta telegrams to Sept. 29 had been received. Imports had been active, but closed dull. Exports were in good demand. Freights had receded. Exchange, 2s. ⅝c.@ 2s. ¾c. There is no political news.

London Money Market.

The Stock Market had been slightly depressed by the declaration of war by Spain against Morocco, and the gloomy condition of European political affairs in general, but there was an improved tone at the close, and the demand for money continued active, and the general rate was the same as the Bank minimum, 2½ ₱ cent.

Latest.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News* City Article says: The funds opened yesterday at a reduction of ¼. Attention was chiefly directed to the projected Spanish expedition against Morocco, but a vague distrust of France has also a considerable influence; nevertheless, Consols closed with comparative firmness at Monday's prices. The other departments of the Stock Exchange closed firm and unchanged.

The Discount market continues active, and the supply is inadequate to immediate requirements. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the best paper discounted at 2½ ₱ cent. No gold was drawn from the Bank, yesterday, an arrival of £131,000 from Australia having satisfied the demand for the Continent, which continues active. Exchange on Austria has risen considerably, but for other parts of the Continent rates are generally rather lower. The Board of Trade returns for September show an increase of 8½ ₱ cent. over the same month last year.

The *Times* City Article says: "The disquiet in Spanish and other Continental questions caused the funds on Tuesday to open at a renewed decline of a quarter, but there was subsequently a better feeling. The demand for Money continues to increase, and the general rate is little if at all below the Bank minimum."

Advices from the British squadron in China represent the crews as suffering cruelly from opthalmia.

The *Daily News* endeavors to prove that, in going to war with Morocco, Spain is the instrument of France.

Postscript.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

A violent storm and high sea rendered it impossible to put the passengers and mails on board the *North American* and *City of Baltimore* this morning. Both vessels are consequently detained till night, or early Thursday morning. The gale has been very severe, and still continues.

The ship *J. M. Thurston*, from London for Savannah, was driven ashore at Falmouth, but got off. The damage is not ascertained. No other disasters to American vessels are yet reported, but English shipping all around the coast has suffered severely, and many lives are reported lost.

The storm has prevented the reception of the Continental mails.

The Cape of Good Hope mails, with dates from Table Bay to Sept. 20, has arrived. There is nothing important.

LONDON POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Italian Affairs—The Zurich Treaty—Armaments of France—The China War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Our Club gossips are full of conjecture as to the cause of so many successive meetings of the Cabinet, this week. There have been four already, and there is said to be another announced for to-morrow. According to some, these protracted deliberations are all about the proposed Congress, which seems to be rendered inevitable by the terms of the Treaty of Zurich, the substance of which was published yesterday. Austria having explicitly agreed to abide by the arbitrament of the Powers that subscribed the Treaties of 1814, gives up her original objection to the Convention of the European Sanhedrim on the subject of the Duchies, and it is not easy to imagine on what grounds Russia and Prussia would refuse permission to exercise a voice potential in others with which otherwise they cannot well interfere. On the part of this country, however, there are difficulties to get over of no trivial kind. If France goes to war for an idea, England negotiates for the recognition of a principle. Her more liberal statesmen will not willingly place themselves in a position in which they may become unwilling accessories in the reimposition of the old tyrannies in Central Italy. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and more than one of his colleagues, are thoroughly committed to the right of the emancipated States to choose their own form of Government; and unless abstinence from forcible interference under all circumstances be guaranteed by France and Austria, as a condition precedent, England ought not, in the mind of these States, now to enter into the Congress. The execution of this preliminary is alternately ridiculed and complained of by NAPOLEON III. Individually he has repeatedly affirmed the assurance required, and for the present, I believe, he has no intention of interposing, or permitting Austria to interpose, by force of arms in Tuscany or Parma. But it is another matter to bind himself to all Europe not to prevent the dismemberment of the Papal dominions. Austria refuses angrily to listen to any such stipulation, and Sardinia, for opposite reasons, is equally unwilling to be required to agree to it. M. D'ABORMIDA, the successor of Count CAVOUR as Foreign Minister of Piedmont, is trying to effect a compromise with the two Governments; but it is rumored that very warm discussions have recently taken place between the Cabinets of Turin and Paris, and that the Piedmontese complain of the degree of outside pressure put upon them by their imperial ally. The terms of the treaty signed the day before yesterday, at Zurich are regarded here as far more advantageous to the Austrians and favorable to the hopes of the reactionary party throughout Italy than was expected from the tone held by the Emperor at Biarritz. Nevertheless there are some amongst us who would have England at once give her consent to the Congress—send Lord CLARENDON thither to negotiate as best he might—and take chance for what would come of it. I believe that in the cabinet these views are not in the ascendant, but they are likely to cause no little discussion.

The attitude of France, in spite of all the professions of desire for peace, continues to occasion considerable uneasiness. Everybody who has mixed during the last three months in French society either civil or military, has derived the same impression as to the coming policy of the Imperial Government. Enormous naval preparations of all kinds are making everywhere, and thoughtful Frenchmen, who venture to speak candidly to their English friends or connexions, avow that they look with daily increasing wonder at the sort of indifference and trifling with measures of defence noticeable here. One and all tell the same tale of the popular desire in France for a great struggle with England, and all express their belief that having once tasted the intoxicating cup of military fame, their egotistical master will never forego the dream of avenging his uncle's fall until he has fairly measured swords with us. If such indeed be not his secret thought, it is inconceivable what object he can propose to himself by the vast armaments at sea he goes on preparing. One fact on this head came within my observation only yesterday. Mr. M——, an eminent English engineer, told a friend of mine that he had seen an offer made this month to a ship-building firm at Newcastle for fifteen steel-clad gun-boats to be ready within a given period for the use of the French Admi

for the theatrical part of his business, for he has at his command so many *copying* clerks."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Trip to America Postponed Sine Die. The Great Eastern Banquet—Prophecies as to her Economy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1859.

When I wrote that the *Great Eastern* would probably sail for America about Nov. 1, I merely repeated the well-known views of the Captain, the builders, and several leading directors, who had already vindicated their authority by "screwing the vessel out of Portland" against the wishes of the Chairman and many of the Board. But the meeting of Wednesday night last has upset all our hopes; it was then decided that the ship would not leave England within two months, at any rate, and probably not till Spring. The passage-money of those who had secured tickets for the voyage will be returned. Since the vessel will not start at once, the Americans should be satisfied, on the whole, since a tramp over her broad decks will be rather more interesting during the warm days of next Spring, than through the blasts and snows of a New-England Winter. The present excitement in Yankee-land would hardly be cooled by November winds, were the big ship really at your doors; since this is not the case, the Company, as well as the curious, will be better suited at the delay, for the former will secure a full load of passengers, after a winter's work has been done, though the real safety of the vessel may not be much enhanced, and the latter will see better finished saloons, cleaner decks, and a more attractive spectacle, generally.

The requirements of the Board of Trade are not the real causes of the postponement. The Company is much divided against itself as to the accounts with the contractors, and the uses and destination of the ship. In fact, there are rumors of other misfortunes, upon which I shall not dilate, since the Company, already in a bad way, should not be unnecessarily trammeled by evil report. The ship itself is a legitimate object of discussion.

There are doubtless many old India traders whose opinion about the *Great Eastern's* success on that line would be almost conclusive. Some of them have already figured out a remunerative trade for at least three such ships on these long routes. Their *figures* have not been satisfactorily disputed, save in the matter of the ship's economy in power and fuel; but their premises are already known to the world, and may be better discussed by thorough commercial men. The first few trips of the ship itself will teach more than a ten years' dispute, so we had better wait patiently till the vessel works out her own success or failure. What we do know is this: the *Great Eastern* will run to India or to Australia, and back, with coals for both trips, and a large cargo, *at slow speeds*. If she secures such cargoes, invariably, she will pay. Here we must stop. But the sanguine advocates of such ships do not stop here, unfortunately. As an example, I quote from the Chairman's speech at the banquet given on Wednesday night, by the North Western Railway Company, to the Directors of the ship:

"But inasmuch as a vessel of 3,500 tons represented only one-sixth of her tonnage, and consumed 150 tons of coal per day, while the big ship with six times their tonnage would consume only 300 tons, the latter could accomplish the journey to Australia in 36 days with 24,000 tons less fuel than six of the smaller vessels. This, too, she would achieve with no stoppage on the way, and, moreover, she would land 10,000 tons of goods; whereas, he defied the 3,500 ton vessels to land a single ton of goods and carry their coals more than half the way."

Now, since the *Great Eastern* burned 300 tons, a less than 14 knots, when *light*, she will probably burn *a little more* when 350 feet are added to the midship section by her cargo. But supposing her to burn only 300 tons per day, 72 days out and back gives 21,600 tons for the round trip; now, since she can carry but 12,000 tons in her bunkers, she would only get turned round to go home before she would have to "reef in" her fins and spread her canvas. It must be remembered that vessels of 5,000 tons run 14 miles an hour with 150 tons of coal per day, while those of 3,500 tons will run 16 knots with this consumption. Therefore, the *Great Eastern*, in long runs, will have to come down to the old-fashioned gait of 10 knots or so. Eighteen knots is totally out of the question.

Another writer in the *News* of yesterday (20th) says "The general belief is that the speed of the great ship has not been fairly tested, and that her engines have not yet been worked up to their full power.' How much power would the *Great Eastern's* engines exert without any steam at all? The power of the engines is in fact nothing; the expression is technical, and is always preceded by *if* there are so many pounds of steam in the boiler. Now, the pounds of steam in the *Great Eastern's* boilers at full firing is from 15 to 20 pounds, and 25, the "power of the engine," cannot be got. Let not people deceive themselves in this way. He says again: "Shiploads of hostile troops would hesitate to approach our shores if, in addition to the chance of fighting their way across the Channel, and of being opposed on landing by such soldiers as fought at Waterloo, they ran the risk of being run down by huge steamers, each one-sixth of a mile in length, and driven at a speed of 20 miles an hour." So they would! Then stop short in this old fogy way of building ships, learn to make light boilers and engines, and carry high-pressure steam, and burn two instead of four or six pounds of coal per hour per horse power. Nobody objects to the size of the *Great Eastern*. It is a grand stride—a little premature, perhaps, but we hope not. The kind of boilers and engines are the sticking point, and will be so long as they are tolerated. TUBAL CAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN BANQUET.

The Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company gave a grand banquet on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the Royal Hotel, Holyhead, to their *confrères* of the Great Ship Company, and a large party of distinguished gentlemen, to celebrate the arrival of the *Great Eastern* steamship at that port. The entertainment took place in an elegant pavilion erected in the garden at the rear of the hotel, accommodation being afforded for about one hundred and fifty guests.

The company arrived at Holyhead early on Wednesday, most of them availing themselves, in the course of the day, of the invitation of the directors to view the great ship, for which purpose a special steamer was provided. Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Board, was in attendance, with several of his colleagues, to act as *cicerones* over the vessel, with which all the visitors expressed themselves greatly pleased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who came down from London on Tuesday night expressly to attend the dinner, spent a considerable period on board, and, with Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, minutely inspected all the various departments of the gigantic ship.

The banquet was served at 6 o'clock. The Marquis of Chandos, Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, presided.

In response to a sentiment given in his honor,

Mr. CAMPBELL begged, on behalf of himself and his colleague, as well as the shareholders of the *Great Eastern*—who now numbered 3,500, and who, from a national feeling of pride and patriotism common to Englishmen, had rallied round the ship in all its difficulties—to return his most grateful thanks for the handsome manner in which the toast had been proposed and drunk. Considerable misapprehension had existed with respect to the *Great Eastern* from the period of the formation of the original Company, and also as to its object and purpose. Such misgivings, however, had never existed in the minds of those who, either in an engineering or a commercial point of view, had associated themselves with the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) They saw before them a most successful Company existing by the overland route with all the difficulties of transhipment, landing, and the impossibility of carrying goods. They saw that the greatest want of the age in reference to our distant possessions—India, China and Australia—was the combination of carrying-power and speed. They saw that the annual increase of the carrying trade of India, China, and Australia, representing a population of 600,000,000, or nearly one-half the human race, had wants and requirements which were very inadequately met by the existing service. (Hear, hear.) They saw, at the time they commenced their enterprise, only a monthly communication existing with India, though it had since been changed into a weekly communication. They were fortified by the opinions of most practical merchants of this country, that if they could obtain the delivery of goods, with the intelligence of their shipment, they would secure the market, and reap the fruits of their commercial genius. They had arrived at this one fact, that since the introduction of the overland route all calculations of the merchant had been defeated. He ordered his goods to-day, but four months afterwards fifty times the quantities he had ordered were represented by intelligence in the market. He ordered them, and he was anticipated by intelligence, which, in these days, was equal to the presence of the goods. The great aim of their company was to do for India, China, and Australia what a lamented friend had done for America twenty years ago, when he connected that country with this by steam communication without stoppage. The honorable chairman proceeded to show the difference in time that would be occupied by a voyage of the *Great Eastern* to India, China, and Australia, as compared with vessels of smaller dimensions, and pointed out the saving that would be effected in coal and other matters if a regular service of large vessels were adopted. Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. CAMPBELL remarked: We find that the system of subsidies has done this; that the average pace of the overland route is ten miles an hour. We find that captains have been often fined for developing too great a speed and making a passage quicker than the subsidized rate. Misconceptions have been afloat with respect to the construction of the *Great Eastern*—that she never would be launched; that when she got to the river she would never leave it. We launched her; we have sailed her; we have met with an accident. We are told that we are now a mere show-ship; but we are on a commercial cruise, and we are looking about for good ports, and this, I think, is a very fair one, considering the hospitable reception we have met with from the worthy Chairman and his co-directors of the North-Western Company. No doubt they will do all in their power to make it the best port in Great Britain. After alluding to the capability of the *Great Eastern* for carrying a large number of troops on a sudden emergency, Mr. CAMPBELL concluded by proposing the health of the "Chairman and Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company."

Sir J. PAKINGTON responded to the toast in honor of the House of Commons, and was followed by Mr. DISRAELI, who, in the course of his remarks, observed:

It is beyond all question that since the time when your legislation was changed your commercial marine has made a progress far more extended and far more daring than had ever before been dreamt of. [Cheers.] It has assumed a novel character, and it is hardly possible to pescribe as a mere change in degree the change that has taken place with regard to the whole construction and skill of ship-building, and the manner in which maritime service is conducted. [Hear, hear.] I am old enough to recollect when the largest ship that sailed out of Liverpool for a long sea voyage over the Atlantic was about one-fortieth part of the size of the *Great Eastern* now floating on your waters. [Cheers.] I trust, with my noble friend in the chair, and my right honorable friend (Sir J. PAKINGTON,) that those who have, with such noble and lofty enterprise, entered upon this great undertaking, may receive the reward of their labors in an adequate commercial success; but of this I am quite certain, that they will feel that their daring has been beyond the measure of all ordinary daring, and in that very fact they have at once borne testimony to the character of the national spirit of this country, and have themselves deliberately chosen to become one of the most remarkable instances which has ever been placed upon record of the true nature of that spirit. [Cheers.]

The Burial of Robert Stephenson in Westminster Abbey.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The remains of ROBERT STEPHENSON, the engineer, were to-day interred in Westminster Abbey. The ashes of the great Captain of Industry are reposing in the tomb of England's kings and statesmen, and generals.

A funeral within the walls of a venerable Cathedral, is to an American, a ceremonial of unprecedented and singular interest. What strange contrasts of the old and the new civilizations. Within, there cluster the memories of warriors of the feudal times, and effigies of mailed knights who dwelt in castles long since ruined and ivy-grown; and crumbling columns with outlines chastened by the mellow light of early gothic windows, and over dark niches where heroes' bones were laid by a strange people eight centuries ago, and solemn cloisters which witnessed the events of mysterious times, long gone—here they have listened to the coronation chants and the funeral dirges of well nigh a thousand years, while time has dimmed their lustre and crumbled their substance, age after age, and century after century.

But without, in the very hearing of these solemn voices of the olden time—how changed; a new race, in the vigorous youth of a new era, has revolutionized the customs, methods, and the very aspirations of the past. Commerce has girdled the earth with its iron roads, and bridged the sea with its myriad wings; the splendid works of historic times are now but the tombs of their founders and architects, but not of them alone, for we have to-day hallowed anew the consecrated ground where Death has hidden the rare spoils of a thousand years. They have laid down the hero of our new civilization by the side of the champions of an almost forgotten period, by the side of the pious EDWARD the Confessor, the founder of this great sepulchre, of brave HARRY the Fifth, the conqueror of Agincourt, of ELIZABETH and the poets of her times: of CLARENDON, CHATHAM, PITT and FOX, of CHAUCER, SPENSER, DRYDEN, JONSON, ADDISON and NEWTON, and of WATT, the father of the new era.

The funeral procession left the residence of the deceased at 11 o'clock, and proceeded by the Victoria gate through Hyde Park, along the Serpentine, and thence by Grosvenor-place and Victoria-street to the Abbey. A large concourse of people had at an early hour collected in front of the cathedral, and within several hundred persons were already awaiting the ceremony. None but the nearer personal friends of the deceased, the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of similar orders, and a few of the more distinguished men of kindred sciences were admitted to the Abbey. Before the service commenced more than a thousand of the friends and professional brethren of the "chief" had gathered around his grave. The spot selected for the interment was nearly in the centre of the nave, between the tomb of TELFORD, the engineer, and Dr. BELL, the founder of the Madras system of teaching, adopted by the Church of England. At a little after 12 o'clock, the bishops and the clergy, with the choir of men and boys, all in white robes and funeral insignia, went out to meet the procession, which entired at the side of the west aisle, from the cloisters. First came the clergy and the choir, singing the funeral anthem as the solemn company moved slowly to the altar. Then were the dignitaries of State—among them the Mayor of Newcastle, the home of STEPHENSON—and after them the body and the bearers. The coffin was of polished oak, chaste but elaborate. Then came the mourners—but not all of them, for every heart was heavy; and beyond these old walls, away in works and mines of distant towns and of foreign lands, many a poor laborer was mourning the loss of the kind benefactor who knew no distinctions among men, save those prompted by an honest and generous heart. Then came the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, preceded by their Secretary, Hon. CHAS. MAURY. Among them were BIDDER, Sir JOHN RENNIE, SCOTT RUSSELL and HAWKSHAW. The procession proceeded along the aisle to the front of the church, then down the nave towards the transepts, and the body was deposited in front of the altar, where the funeral service was pronounced. The procession again passed up the nave of the cathedral and gathered around the grave. After most impressive ceremonies of prayers and chants, the body of STEPHENSON was laid in its last resting-place. The funeral tones of the organ, now deep and solemn, shaking the very pillars of the Abbey, now melting into sweet, low harmony—the sad faces of his thousand compeers as they gazed into his open grave, and the tears trickling from eyes unused to weep, were a fitting tribute to the memory of "The Chief." Long years he toiled and strove in many lands, with the subtle forces and hard materials of Nature. Death found him still at his post, and delivered him into the hands of the Great Engineer of the Universe, in whom was his lifelong hope and trust.

ROBERT STEPHENSON left the world better for his having lived in it; never was an engineer as greatly or so deservedly honored in his life and in his burial. I cannot better close this letter than by quoting a few extracts from an obituary in the London *Engineer*, written by one who knew him well—a friend and a fellow-laborer:

"The foremost man among our engineers has passed away. ROBERT STEPHENSON is no more on this earth, save in the memories he has left behind him. Pleasant are those memories to those who survive him and who knew him. Nothing base or unworthy clings to them. He was a man in his own right, an Englishman of good type and character; one fitted to make this material world better than he found it; one fitted to be a chief and a leader over other men whom he ruled by a loving nature; never grudging praise or reward to those who did well; never hard or harsh to those who did badly in ignorance; never forgetting a service rendered to him by those who worked for him, or failing to help them when his power could be available. To know him was to love him, and mere gold was not the link that attached to him those around him with a faith not to be shaken. There was ever a gracious smile upon his face that cheered the looker-on. The large wealth that accrued to him by his own work, and that of the father who preceded him, tested the manhood in him by a prosperity, which is the true trial of a man's strength. Any man may suffer adversity, because he cannot get away from it; he bears the load which he cannot shake off; but in prosperity he becomes a free agent, and gets full scope for his follies or vices. Tried by this test, ROBERT STEPHENSON was a veritable man."

"By all those around him, who worked with him and under him—he was—not servilely—but affectionately called 'The Chief,' and no Celtic chief with hereditary claims was ever served more faithfully by his clan. That which he did was right in their eyes, and assuredly it was not often that they were wrong. But there were also beyond his own circle men competent to judge of manhood and to appreciate its higher excellence, who thoroughly appreciated him, and spoke of him with a warmth of affection beyond all business praise; affection not generated by the warmth of self-interest; men working in the world for something higher than the mere accumulation of money, or the external attributes of power. Like other men he had his failings, but they leaned to the side of generosity. He could not bear to hear those he loved criticised too closely, and his reverence for his father was so great, that he more than fulfilled the commandment."

"After a recent visit to Norway, he was brought from his yacht to his dwelling, never again to leave it; and one faithful friend—faithful as any recorded in Greek or Hebrew story—left his worldly pursuits and sate him down by the dying man, watching over him day by day, and night by night, with a love and a sorrow that knew no weariness, till the lamp of life was burnt out, and the brave spirit passed away—passed away, the plain ROBERT STEPHENSON that he began, known by the work that he had done in winning the world from the wilderness, and not by any of the mock titles so freely showered on a host of pretenders."

"He died too early. At fifty-six years a man should be in the prime of intellectual life, and not far over the summit of physical life. It was not the work that he did, but the anxiety that he had to undergo in worldly battles, that shortened his days. The world would have had more work from him had the same pains been taken to remove the impediments from his path that were taken to heap up obstacles before him. He is gone, and our loss is great. heaped-up fame, full measure, such as his, was a glorious power to work with, and those who come after him will have to toil upwards also; but we will not weep for him, but rather seek to do all that he would have done if still living, and as much more as may be. Our great Captain of Industry has departed, but though such men are not plentiful, still we will trust with old King Harry that we have still within our realm many more of the same race, who, starting where he has left off, shall also make a proportionate progress." TUBAL CAIN.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Cardinal ANTONELLI (writes a correspondent from Rome) has communicated to the Duke DE GRAMONT the concessions which the Holy Father consented to make at the Emperor's request. The Ambassador of France has also been informed by the Pope himself that these concessions, connected with municipal liberties, reached the utmost limits of his power, and would not be exceeded. The French Minister must be so much the less satisfied that in a recent interview with the Secretary of State, the latter, after alluding to the rumor of the departure of the garrison for France, requested M. DE GRAMONT to give him three months' notice of that event, because the Holy Father had measures to take for insuring the tranquillity of Rome. These were, I believe, almost the very words the Cardinal used.

RECEPTION BY NAPOLEON OF THE ITALIAN DEPUTATION.

The *Nord* contains the following letter from Paris: "To-day (Sunday, the 16th) the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany at St. Cloud. The Parmese envoys were the first to be admitted. The audience commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted a quarter of an hour only. But if the interview was short it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the deputies of Parma, whose countenances on leaving the palace showed their contentment. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The deputies cannot, of course, report that this interview will remove every difficulty; but they will at least be able to say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself and persevering in his *rôle* of protector of the Italian cause; and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs, namely, that of non-intervention by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock General DABORMIDA was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time."

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

SPEECH OF GARIBALDI—HIS INTENTIONS AVOWED.

A letter from Bologna, September 24, describes the reception of GARIBALDI by the Romagnoli, and contains the following report of a speech which he delivered at a banquet tendered him on that occasion:

Eighteen guests were seated at this table. Every now and then some brave Romagnoli came in to drink the General's health, and to recall to his recollection some perilous escape in which they had shared, and thus in a little while our room was filled, and outside the door appeared a mass of heads. At this moment the Engineer officer T——, in a short, but meaning speech, in which he recounted the chief exploits of our hero, proposed his health, and GARIBALDI, after returning his warmest thanks, continued as follows:

"'You have just reconnted my history, and it is my part to tell you how proud and happy I am again to find myself among this brave people, of whose courage and attachment I have experienced so many proofs. I repeat to you that to the last moment of my existence I shall be devoted, body and soul, to my country. For fourteen years, without pay or reward, I have served the cause of liberty in foreign lands. What, then, will I not do for the land of my birth? Events are progressing favorably, but there is still much to be done. The day is come when Italy is to regain its complete independence. This time it must be accomplished, and from the Alps to Sicily she must be free. Providence has given us the man we needed to reknit us together. It is round VICTOR EMANUEL that we must rally to repulse the stranger from our soil. We will not longer bear the foreign yoke. Let him but retire and leave us to enjoy our possessions in peace, and we will at once welcome him as a friend; but so long as he desires to subject us to his dominion, he has nothing to expect from us but the fire of our artillery. It is only by union and force that we sha l obtain our freedom. When we can attain strength, believe me no one will dare to attack us. Before everything it is imperative that we should all be soldiers. Our entire nation must form one army, and if domestic duties detain a few round the family hearth, let them remain there like soldiers, musket or sword in hand. Fifteen days are enough to make a brave Italian a brave soldier. It is not an embroidered uniform that his merit will consist in. Look at the Zouaves. In their simple, easy dress, they are the first soldiers in the world. I remember once finding myself, during my American campaign, in the midst of a vast plain, where neither from the interior nor from the seaports, which the enemy had blockaded, any of our wants could be supplied. The herds of the plain were our only resource, their flesh was our only nourishment, and their skins were our protection from the heat of the noonday sun and our covering at night; and yet I assure you our soldiers, armed only with the musket, performed prodigies of valor. We were the terror of the Imperialists, and my few hundreds of brave men put to rout the enemy by thousands. But we, my friends, want arms; and that this want may exist no longer. I have proposed that Italy should form a subscription to purchase a million of muskets. Think only how many wrongs we have to be redressed. Bear in mind what a series of years has witnessed a foreign oppression. Remember to what an ignominious death has been condemned a CICERO VACCHIO and his young sons, a UGO BASSI, an ANTONIO ELIA. You do not, perhaps, recollect this martyr to the cause of Italian liberty—let me relate to you one trait of his heroic courage. ANTONIO ELIA, a native of Anc na, was a simple sailor. He had scarcely attained his 20th year when the ship which he navigated was captured by one of those Turkish galleys which then harassed the coast of the Adriatic. The Turks manned their prize with ten seamen and an officer, confining all the original crew in the ship's hold, except the young ANTONIO, whom they retained on deck for their own service. A strong sirocco came on, and the extreme obscurity which accompanied it awoke in ANTONIO's breast the idea of delivering himself and his companions. He went to the prow, where he succeeded in gaining possession of a hatchet. Armed with this efficient weapon, he returned to the poop, where he had so lately left the pirate commander. When he arrived where he thought the officer was, he struck at him with his hatchet, but the blow fell on the deck. For a moment he hesitated to draw it out, but the officer, surprised at the noise, and suspecting something wrong, drew his yatagan and wounded ANTONIO severely in the left shoulder. The latter, seeing his blood flowing, redoubled his efforts, and, launching the axe upon his adversary, he laid him dead at his feet. Encouraged by his success, he now turned to the crew, and, as if endowed with supernatural force, he slew them all but two or three, who, with cries of terror, leaped overboard into the sea. This ANTONIO ELIA, a very lion of courage, fell before the Austrian powers in 1849, because he would not clandestinely abandon his wife and children."

Thus interestingly, and much more than this, the General spoke, but it would occupy too much of my space to give more. It was not an orator seeking to astonish his auditors by eloquent periods, but a chief, an adored friend, in open-hearted converse with his faithful adherents, awakening in them sentiments of patriotism by the recital of acts of heroism. But the hour of our departure was drawing nigh, and we were obliged to take leave of our kind entertainer and regain our carriages.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM CAPT. M'CLINTOCK.

The following is an extract from a reply by Capt. M'CLINTOCK to some queries addressed to him by Mr. SELBY, of Spalding: DUBLIN, Oct. 17, 1859.

In my published report I simply stated the leading facts of our discoveries. There was not room to express opinions; besides which I wished that all interested readers should draw their own inferences. The boat was only 65 miles from the ship, and I believe it to have been returning for more provisions. The two skeletons found in it were probably boatkeepers—men unable to march with the others, all of whom I suppose to have proceeded for the short remaining distance without the boat. There was ammunition in abundance, but the country—the early Spring, at least, when our countrymen were there—affords no game whatever. Even Esquimaux cannot live there.

With regard to provisions, you will observe that I mentioned chocolate, tea, and tobacco. It is clear that these alone will not sustain life. You are doubtless aware that an unusually large quantity of solid animal food is necessary, even to men in vigorous health, in cold climates. Had the country been capable of sustaining natives, not one of these traces would have remained for us to gather up.

With respect to an overland expedition, you may recollect that such was sent out by the Admiralty under a Hudson's Bay officer, Mr. ANDERSON, in 1855, in preference to a naval expedition by Barrow's Strait. Mr. A. descended the Black River to its mouth, and discovered traces of Europeans upon Montreal Island. Therefore I do not think further records would be found by a second expedition over the same ground. You will observe that my first care was to reach Montreal island and Point Ogle, where ANDERSON's search terminated, and after reexamining those positions to complete the search from thence to where the lost people landed from their ships. The greater part of this painfully interesting route was gone over three times—twice by Lieut. Hobson and once by myself. The natives repeatedly told us that all the white people had died. I am, yours very sincerely,

To F. T. SELBY, Esq." F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

The Resin Oil Works, at Stamford, Conn., owned by Messrs. Wadsworth, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, with all their contents, including 2,000 gallons of oil. The immediate cause of the fire was the blowing off of the cover of the "man-hole" in one of the retorts or stills. In an instant after the explosion the whole interior of the building was a mass of flames and smoke. Several thousand gallons of oil, in vaults, were saved. Loss, $8,000—no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Sessions.

MR. VANDERBILT'S COMPLAINT FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE TIMES.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond appeared at 2 o'clock on Saturday before Justice OSBORNE, in the Court of Special Sessions, and intimated his desire to have this case transferred to the Court of General Sessions, and tried on indictment. The Judge fixed the bail at $500, for which Mr. E. B. Wesley gave his bond. Mr. Abbott appeared for the defence; the plaintiff was not represented.

General Sessions.

HEAVY CRIMINAL CALENDAR—FOURTEEN MURDER CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION.

The November Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence this morning before Judge RUSSELL. The calendar is unusually heavy, as will be seen from the following table of crimes and offences: Burglary, 21; murder, 14; robbery, 11; felonious assault and battery, 9; grand larceny, 44; arson, 2; receiving stolen goods, 3; felony, 1; perjury, 2; forgery, 10; bastardy, 1; abandonment, 2; false pretences, 3; bigamy, 1; rape, 1. Total 125.

Although the commitment in each of the above murder cases was for the capital offence, some of them will amount to the first degree of manslaughter. The prominent case to be tried in the Oyer and Terminer is that of Margaret Burke, charged with poisoning her landlady, Mrs. Beetham, in April last, at the boarding-house in Fourteenth-street. Mr. Fayette Robinson was also poisoned at the same time. The other murder cases are that of John Alliston, charged with killing Martin Ryan in June last; of John Crimmons, who stabbed Dennis McHenry, in Pearl-street, October 13; of Daniel Griscole, charged with killing John McGee in a cell on Blackwell's Island, Oct. 5; of John Donnelly, charged with stabbing Charles Cobaine, on 28th October; of Richard A. Eddy, who stabbed James Boston on June 28; of Patrick Farrell and William Jones, for the murder, in the Five Points, on 29th September; of John Hayes, who shot Edward Kelly on 31st August; of John McCue, for the murder of Samuel Reeves, at the Model Artist establishment in Grand-street, on 17th October; of William P. Maynard, for beating John McZulkin to death, October 11; of Mary Smith, for abortion, (a manslaughter case,) and of Moses Stafford, for another manslaughter case. Many of these prisoners have been indicted in the Oyer and Terminer. The trial of Robert McDonald, for the murder of Virginia Stewart, in Broadway, is postponed till December. The new trial granted by the Court of Appeals to James Shepherd, condemned to death on a previous trial, for arson in the first degree, will probably take place this term. The day appointed for the execution of Quimbo Appo is Friday next. To-day a motion for a new trial is to be argued in the Supreme Court.

The Cunningham-Burdell Case.

George D. Bulen et al. vs. *William Burdell et al.*—This action was reported in the TIMES of Saturday last. The motion now was that leave be granted by the Court to the plaintiff to file a supplemental complaint, wherein should be set up a claim against the estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased, as before reported.

The Court, (by Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers,) after argument, held that the supplemental complaint, now proposed, should have been preferred and submitted, that the Court might know what was claimed therein; and to give time for the complaint to be prepared, the motion was postponed until some day of the present week.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—INGRAHAM, J.

Hunter vs. *Hunter*.—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

H. M. Richard's Jewelry Company vs. *Alling*.—(Two motions.)—Motions granted, unless plaintiff files bond *nunc pro tunc*, which he is allowed to do. Defendants' costs, $10, to abide event.

Emerson vs. *Smith*.—Motion granted to strike out the first and second defences as sham, and judgment ordered.

Pook vs. *Shiers*.—It is too early in the cause to move for a reference. If the Court orders the accounting, it will then be referred for that purpose. The case must first be tried at Special Term. Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Martin vs. *Weil*.—Motion granted as to first paragraph so far as relates to the contents of pleadings and affidavit, with leave to insert a general averment of fraud. The rest of the motion is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—*Houghton* vs. *Dodge*.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Smith vs. *Hall*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Briggs vs. *Bergen*.—Order affirmed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—HILTON, J.—*Seaman* vs. *Willet*; *Degurre* vs. *Orser*.—Cases settled.

United States Circuit Court—Before Judge Ingersoll.

VERDICT IN THE KINDLING-WOOD CASE.

Jacob A. Conover vs. *John H. Rapp*.—In this case, in which the respective rights of a patent issued to the plaintiff, and of one issued to one Philip Ruger, were in question, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, establishing his patent, but giving him only six cents damages in this suit.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, NOV. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 72, 76, 77, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 117, 118.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2137, 2223, 2255, 2097, 2281, 825, 889, 171, 2205, 2067, 2263, 2289, 1879, 265, 2161, 1413, 2283, 825, 2297, 2299. *Part II.*—Nos. 1736, 2192, 2456, 2576, 2574, 2256, 2540, 2390, 2632, 2634, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2426.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 461, 555, 487, 463, 523, 501, 543, 565, 529, 941, 519, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 472, 506½, 112, 114, 100, 566, 514, 478, 452, 526, 154, 448, 498, 78, 202, 550.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1176, 1132, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1417, 87, 1323, 1175, 1615, 754, 1182, 1070. *Part II.*—Nos. 1167, 1190, 1210, 1235, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1342.

Arrest of New-York Forgers in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 1.

It will be recollected that a few days since a forged check for $3,000, purporting to have been drawn on the Nassau Bank, New-York, by Mr. BONNER, the enterprising proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, was cashed at the Bank. The Detective Police of New-York at once set to work to ferret out the guilty parties, and suspicion resting upon three men, named JOHN B. ROSS, DAVID LEACH and ADOLPH BISHOP *alias* Swartz, Officers ELDER and MCCOMB of the New-York Detectives, followed them to this city, and yesterday found them, with their baggage, and the wife of LEACH, on board the steamer *Europa*, just as she was about sailing for Liverpool. The three suspected parties were at once arrested and locked up. They subsequently retained B. F. RUSSELL, Esq., as their counsel, and refusing to come to New-York unless a requisition was obtained from the Executive of that State, they were committed to the tombs. This morning, Capt. WALLEN, of the New-York Detectives, arrived, bringing with him the paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, and a man who made a check-book used by Mr. BONNER. During the forenoon a complaint was made in the Police Court charging ROSS, LEACH and BISHOP with forgery, and a warrant was issued against them. The prisoners are also charged with committing another forgery to the amount of $4,300, on the Commonwealth Bank, New-York.

Mr. GEORGE H. BRIGGS, Paying Teller of the Nassau Bank, New-York, produced the check in question, which is for $3,156, and dated the 26th ult., and testified that he paid the check, and at the time of paying it supposed that it was genuine, but that it was a forgery. He did not know who presented the check for payment.

Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON testified that he is a lithographer at No. 93 Fulton-street, New-York, and identified the check as one of a book containing five hundred similar checks, which he lithographed for LEACH, one of the prisoners, whom he identified as the person, and that LEACH represented that the Bank sent him to procure a book of this particular kind of checks, of which the Bank was then entirely out. LEACH gave his order for the book on the 15th ult. Witness detailed the conversation he had with him, and had not seen him since that time till this morning, when he picked him out in the prison.

The forger Masterton, who is charged with defrauding numerous banks all over the country by means of forged checks, has been taken from Lawrence, Mass., to Portland, upon an Executive warrant, for trial for forgery upon a bank of that city. The real name of this man is not known, but he is of pleasing address, well dressed, and could pass muster in any society. His father, it is stated, has been to Lawrence to see him, but declined giving his name, or stating his residence—merely saying that he resided in New-York State. He was ready to bail him to a limited amount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 156 bbls. Ashes; 24,016 bbls. Flour; 375 bbls. Corn Meal; 58,964 bushels Wheat; 8,591 bushels Corn; 6,070 bushels Rye; 10,594 bushels Barley; 1,090 bushels Oats; 1,184 pkgs. Provisions, and 147 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,766 bbls., including 1,252 bbls. Pots and 354 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 125 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $28@$29, closing at $28 ₱ ton.

COAL—Is in good request, and is held with more firmness. In Philadelphia, stocks are limited, and prices favor sellers. The Philadelphia *North American* quotes: Schuylkill white ash, at $3 30@$3 40, and red ash at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ ton; also, Lehigh at very full rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 mats Java, at 14¾c., and 900 bags Rio, in lots, chiefly at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. In Boston, 7,000 pockets Java were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quite briskly sought after, to-day, at firm prices. The reported sales amount to 5,300 bales,—including 4,200 bales *in transitu*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in request, including No. 1, at $1 75 ₱ box, six months credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been limited, mainly from the regular home trade. Prices have declined, and close in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 10,200 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 70@$4 80, chiefly at $4 75@$4 80; extra State, at $4 85@$4 95, chiefly at $4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 80@$4 95; extra Wisconsin at $5@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ₱ barrel.

Unsound Flour	$3 75	@$4 50
Superfine State	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra State	4 85	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 4 95
Extra Wisconsin	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is inactive and lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Sales 175 barrels extra, low to choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected to-day, and prices of large lots are altogether nominal. Small sales have been effected, including choice white Michigan at $1 50; choice red Jersey at $1 36, and prime white Kentucky at $1 50 ₱ bushel. The market closed heavily, with a decided downward tendency. Corn is depressed and lower; we have heard of sales of only 5,750 bushels, at $1 for yellow Southern, and 98c.@$1 for yellow Jersey,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of children; also, understands the cutting and fitting of shirts; or would do chamberwork and see to children, or would make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 408 6th-av., between 26th and 25th sts., in the store. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, OF respectability, wishes employment by the day, week or month, in a private family, at plain, fine sewing, and embroidering; is accustomed to getting up babies' linen and ladies' under-clothing; can operate on Grover and Baker's sewing machine. Call or address, MRS. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress: understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; will assist with the washing and ironing; wages from $3 to $6. Also a chambermaid and waiting-girl, who thoroughly understands her business; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS VERY DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation; she would be glad to take charge of children under ten years of age, where she would instruct them in English, with the rudiments of French, as also to look after their wardrobes. Address S. L., No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant women wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to wait on a lady; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of neat sewing, may apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. City references required as to character and capability.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a very experienced, steady and reliable servant; understands all kinds of kitchen work, and is a person of neat habits, truthful and honest; or would do the general work of a small family. Excellent City references given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EFFICient young English woman, (a Protestant,) a situation, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av., up stairs.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, wants a situation in City or country as perfect waitress or chamberm aid; is fully competent to fill either situation. Has three years reference from her last place; is obliging, attentive and careful. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion for any kind of housework, City or country; would prefer going South, to Savannah, New-Orleans, Cuba or California; is a first-rate seamstress; would go as stewardess or lady's maid on steamboat. Call, for one week, at No. 207 Houston-st., in basement. Best of reference.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference, as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and attendant to a lady; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children; no objection to travel. Address No. 9 Cooper's Institute, 3d-av.; can be heard of for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; can do plain sewing, or would undertake the duties of children's nurse, for which she is fully competent; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days, in store 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands all kinds of family baking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing: the best of City reference given from her last place. Call or send to No. 304 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber work and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 570 2d-av., cor. 36th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; understands her duties thoroughly; is kind to children; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German widow wants a situation as housekeeper or cook, either in the City or country. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or nice boarding-house, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call, or address MARY, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 4 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, laundress or waitress; can present the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 138 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper; best of City reference given. Address EMMA, No. 76 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and washing, or fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; can assist in cooking or washing. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Grand-st., continues to supply those wanting servants in any capacity with such as are well recommended and understand their business. A large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, coachmen and waitermen, and other experienced servants, both male and female, are now disengaged and waiting for situations.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, brother and sister, would take charge of a furnished or unfurnished dwelling-house, and keep the same in repair, for the Winter, or a longer period. Address J. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.—HOUSEKEEPERS wishing to engage the best class of domestics will do well to apply at the sewing-room of the Industrial Association, No. 20 4th-av. Girls accustomed to sit in intelligence offices not admitted.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, 354 Broadway, can always be found good *Germans*, English, Irish, Scotch and French servants. They are clean, tidy, honest, efficient and well recommended. Terms moderate. No disappointment to employers.
MORRIS COHNERT,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, gravies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is clean and tidy, and of good disposition; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. No objection to the country.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, without any incumbrance, just come from the country; the man as coachman, and can make himself generally useful in a garden; the wife as plain cook or laundress. They both will be found fully competent according to their advertisement; they have good City reference from their last employer, who is in the City at present. No objection to City or country. Address, for one week, M. H., No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTRIous young man, a situation with some country gentleman; understands the management of horses and cattle, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; a steady, good driver if required. References long and satisfactory. Call or address L. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 14 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHby a single man of long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a steady, middle-aged English Protestant man, in town or country; he understands his business in all its various branches, and is a careful City driver, &c., as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, Box No. 110, J. W., at Mr. Duncomb's, Sadler, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who will furnish the best of City references as to qualifications. Apply at MORRIS' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private boarding-house; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; he can bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best references as to character, integrity, &c., a situation as collector or out-door clerk. A note to Box No. 1,557, Post-office, will be answered in person.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a land office, where his services may be rendered as an equivalent for rent—or for a reasonable compensation as clerk.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober man; understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Direct J. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office,

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City desires to find a situation for his coachman, a Protestant, and in every way a desirable servant. A note addressed to H., No. 8 Brevoort-place, will be attended to.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man at the above business; has had considerable experience in the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WEAVERS AND MINERS WANTED.—Male and female weavers wanted, and male miners, to go a short distance in the country; also, a man and wife, the man for out-door work, for a small country place: also, a large number of girls for first-class situations, French, German and Italian, free of charge, and their languages spoken. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL OF good character, prepossessing appearance and intelligent as a companion, and to help to do general housework of a family of three persons; will be treated as one of them, if worthy in every respect; wages not so much of an object as a suitable person. Call at No. 253 West 31st st, near 9th-av., between 8 and 12 A. M., or address a note to N. S. D., stating where an interview may be had. None but those possessing the above qualifications need apply.

WANTED—A CROCKERY CLERK—A YOUNG man who fully understands the wholesale crockery trade in all its branches. One capable of taking charge of a large business will be paid a liberal salary, or perhaps be allowed an interest in the business. A reply addressed to MERCHANT, Box No. 539 Post-office, giving real name, reference, &c., will be treated as confidential.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO MAKE COLLECtions for a benevolent object in this City; good address and indisputable references required. Middle aged men preferred. Only Americans need apply. Inquire at Bible House, Office No. 39, third floor; entrance on 8th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO GOOD girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 89 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Have now open, at retail, their
LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF LADIES' FURS,
Of every description, which they are closing out at low prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Wholesale Traders in Skins and Manufactured Furs.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

I HAVE MADE A SETTLEMENT
With the Insurance Companies on a portion of my stock, damaged by fire Oct. 20, according to schedule A, which comprises
HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, GENTS' UNDERWEAR, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., &c.
I shall offer this stock for sale Monday morning, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., at prices far below the cost, and continue it until all is sold.
Not having been in the window, it is but slightly burned, but the damage consists mostly in having been wet, soiled, and disarranged.
N. B.—A large portion of my Real Lace Stock having been entirely consumed, thereby entirely breaking up my splendid assortment of
POINT LACES, SETS AND COLLARS.
POINT APPLIQUE LACES, SETS AND COLLARS.
HONITON LACES, SETS AND COLLARS.
GUIPURE LACES, SETS AND COLLARS.
VALENCIENNES LACES, SETS AND COLLARS.
REAL LACE VEIL, REAL LACE BARBES.
REAL BLONDE LACES, COIFFURES, CROWNS, &c.
RICH FLOUNCING LACES, &c., &c.
I shall offer the whole balance of my Real Lace Stock at prime cost during this sale. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2d door from 14th-st.

FURS, FURS,
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AUCTION SALE
Of the Hudson Bay Company's Furs from Philadelphia, $50,000 worth of the richest Furs will be offered at auction on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Nov. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1859, at the MUSICAL HALL,
Corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, opposite Nassau-st. They consist of real Russian, Hudson's Bay and Mexican Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, Ermine, Water Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Mountain Marten, and every description of fine Furs in carriage and Cardinal Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Also, a large variety of misses' Furs and Sleigh Robes, too numerous to mention. Such a splendid stock has never yet been in the hands of any auctioneer. Ladies, attend. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. A more splendid assortment of Furs has never yet been offered to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity. Sale to commence each day at 9½ A. M., 2 P. M. and 6½ in the evening; on Thursday at 10 A. M. only.
BROOKS & HONE, Auctioneers.
Entrance in Fulton-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

GENUINE FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
REAL RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
SQUIRREL,
&c., &c.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FURS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

PERSONAL.

THE LADY THAT SUNG SO SWEETLY at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, 6th inst., in the vicinity of the corner of East Broadway and Pike-st., would greatly oblige an admirer by addressing a few lines to W. W., No. 9 Pike-st., corner of East Broadway, stating if the lady will favor the writer of this with an interview. AN AMATEUR SINGER.

WILL EVERY VIRGINIAN IN NEW-YORK, who would save his State from disgrace, and who wishes to prevent Gov. Wise exercising a mistaken idea of justice, in hanging John Brown, please send his address, directed PEAKS OF OTTER, to Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

C. R. PENNIGNE, ELIZABETHPORT.—Please call at the Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND FURS FOR WINTER, 1859.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE!
To the LADIES of NEW-YORK and SURROUNDING Cities.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he is now prepared to exhibit, at retail, his Importations and Manufactures for the present season, and to offer extraordinary inducements in price, especially in
VELVET AND BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
Having availed himself of the advantages arising from the IMMENSE SURPLUS IMPORTATIONS of materials in making large purchases of REAL LYON VELVETS, and BLACK FRENCH and BELGIAN BEAVERS, at much below their cost, he invites the attention of ladies to the following brief list of rich and newly-manufactured garments, all of the latest fashion and most superior work, the prices being fully 25 per cent. below those of any previous season.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12.
A very useful and superior Cloak, of excellent material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $14.
Also, an excellent garment with rich croche fringe.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $16.
With pleated back, and the new Pointed Hood, handsomely trimmed.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $18,
With flowing sleeve and pleated back; a splendid garment.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $20.
A most magnificent Cloak of richest finish and material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $25,
Of the best material imported, and the very latest Paris Fashion.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $38,
A new and elegant garment of the Pleated Circular Form.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $40.
Of Real Lyons Velvet, with Sleeves and Croche Fringe.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $45.
A large and graceful Cloak, of very rich material.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $50.
Of very best Velvet and latest Parish Fashion.

A Miscellaneous lot of
BEAVER-CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS AND RAGLANS,
Manufactured chiefly for the Wholesale Trade, will be sold at Six and Eight Dollars, being little more than half their actual value.
THE LADIES' FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty in Russian and American Sable, Russian and American Mink, Ermine, Fitch, Chinchilla, Lynx, Stone Marten, Squirrel, &c., &c., in the various forms of Cardinals, Capes, Muffs, Cuffs and Pelerines; and, it being the desire of the subscriber to popularize this department, the Goods are marked at so low a scale of profit as to challenge the closest competition.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY, two doors below Taylor's.

HOSIERY.

LADIES',
GENTS',
MISSES',
YOUTHS',
and CHILDREN'S
HOSE and HALF-HOSE and UNDERGARMENTS,
in great variety of description and quality—new goods.
ALSO,
A lot of latest patterns Fancy Wool Goods, such as Ladies', Misses' and Children's
HOODS,
SPENCERS,
SONTAGS,
CLOUDS,
RIGOLETTES,
GAITERS,
COATS, &c.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.

REDUCTION

IN SILK ROBES.

100 GROS D'EPSOM ROBES, at	$17
100 BROCADE ROBES, at	20
100 CHENE ROBES, at	25
100 VELVET ROBES, at	25

The cheapest goods yet offered.
NOW OPEN, AT
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 7,
Another lot of the
REAL SHAKER FLANNELS.
Also,
A large lot of
OPERA FLANNELS.
Comprising
PLAIDS, FIGURED AND PLAIN.

CLOAKS.

A most beautiful assortment of CLOAKS,
consisting of the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Also some very rich goods in Black and Plaid VELVETS.

SHAWLS.

Just received, a splendid lot of
SCOTCH and MIDDLESEX LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
CAMEL'S-HAIR AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
Far below the regular prices.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of WORTH-ST.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
will have ready for sale on
MONDAY, the 7th inst.,
2,000 PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
Of the finest quality manufactured,
Bought at auction on Friday,
and will be sold at AUCTION PRICES, together with
A large assortment of
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK

ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 12 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 14 DOLLARS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 16 DOLLARS,
SUPERB VELVET CLOAKS at 40 DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS at 50 DOLLARS.
THE RICHEST AND NEWEST GOODS IN THE CITY.
At ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
(Brandreth Buildings.

LADIES' FURS,

AT WHITE'S.
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
STONE MARTEN, MINK,
FITCH, SQUIRREL,
FRENCH MINK,
CAPES, HALF-CAPES, PELERINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
First-class and Warranted.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S.

FIRE! FIRE!
DAMAGED GOODS.
$25,000 worth of Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Velveits, Bonnets, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles. The entire stock to be sold off to repair the store.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, at 10 A. M.
5,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 12c., 18c.
1,500 Pairs Muslin Sleeves, 12c., 18c., 25c.
500 Wet Setts Collars and Sleeves, 3c.
250 French Setts Collars and Cuffs, 50c.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE AT KINZEY'S.
AWFUL LOSS ON RIBBONS!
5,000 Yards Wet Trimming Ribbons, 2c.
5,000 Yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
10,000 Yards Rich Stripe, Plaid, Fancy Edges, Plain and Fancy Colors, all Silk, 12½c.
10,000 Rich (all new) Styles, 15c., 18c., 25c., worth 25c. to 50c.
FIRE AT KINZEY'S.
10,000 Yards Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c.
1,500 Pieces Velvet Trimmings, 12½c.
2,000 Pieces Wet Dress Trimmings, 6c.
5,000 Yard wide Dress and Cloak Trimmings, 8c.
20,000 Yards Silk Fringes, all Colors, 1c. to 25c.
WET GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
1,000 Pairs Kid Gloves, 12c., 25c., 37c.
500 Pairs Gent's Best Quality, 70c.
1,500 Pairs Assorted Gloves, 3c., 6c., 12c.
2,000 Pairs Heavy Half Hose, 6c.
1,500 Pairs Misses Fine Hose, 6c.
GREAT LOSS ON GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c., to 75c.
500 Fine Needlework Setts, $1 25, worth $3.
750 Extra Quality Setts, $1 50, worth $4.
1,500 Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
10,000 Strips Needlework Flounchings, &c., 12c.
DAMAGED GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
Our entire wholesale stock of new fresh Goods will be opened at retail at the same prices, as the entire stock must be sold off in order to repair the store. Lots of Soiled and Damaged Goods very low. The store, during this sale, will open at 10 A. M., and close at 9 P. M.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY,
Requests the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine his extensive assortment of WINTER CLOAKS before making their purchases.
In every respect our garments will be found to equal any other house in the trade, while our prices are guaranteed to be 30 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st.
Plain Beaver Cloaks, $5 to $8.
Tricot Beaver Cloaks, $6 to $9.
French Beaver Cloaks, $7 50 to $10.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Basques all sizes.
Observe the name, W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT RETAIL,
BLANKETS,
Every size and all the best makes of English and American
BLANKETS,
CHEAP,
At PATON & CO.'S,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Are now offering,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
A full assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!
Rich Point Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Sets in Honiton, Point and Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flounceings, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 7,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for the RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
and elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossly & Son's Tapestrys, Velvets and Medallions, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Fancy and Plain Beavers and Woolens of every kind; Velvets, Canvas, Trimmings, &c.,
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large Stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In great variety,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Request especial attention to their present large Stock of
ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS
and Robes; also, to a full assortment of
BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS,
Newest Styles, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' CLOAKS.
We are now exhibiting over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS
Of every desirable description, in Ladies' Cloaks, and to which NOVELTIES are added
BY EVERY STEAMER FROM EUROPE.
Ladies will find in our store not only
THE CHOICEST CLOAKS
That can be manufactured, but also Cloaks for ladies,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN PLAIN AND HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 Gents' All-linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, only $2 25 per dozen.
Gents' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
Ladies' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
Ladies' Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 per dozen.
Colored Bordered, Pine-apple, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, selling at very low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
Have received another lot of
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
varying from 4s. 6d. to $1 per yard.
ALSO,
Two cases of PACIFIC DELAINES, at 12½c. per yard.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
Between Amity and Forsyth sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer at RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Nov. 7,
450
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
At $11—worth $16.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are offering their entire stock
of
SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, MERINO PLAIDS, POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, LUSTRES, DE LAINES and other DRESS GOODS.
Also, SHAWLS and CLOAKS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.
CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CLOAKING, AND DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN AND QUILTS,
EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS,
AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

PARIS CLOAKS.
FALL STYLES IN VELVET AND CLOTH.
Now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
Also—VELVET MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
And OPERA CLOAKS, just received.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
SUPER QUALITY OF SILKS, at 6s. PER YARD.
EXTRA QUALITY OF SILKS, at 8s. PER YARD.
BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES, at $25 EACH.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We have received by the last steamer, all the new
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MATERIALS,
in Silk and Wool,
required for
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM COVERINGS and CURTAINS.
The assortment is very choice and large, particularly in
TAPESTRIES, BROCADES,
and new patterns of
TRIPLE-WIDTHS BROCATELS.
LACE CURTAINS and NEW CHINTZS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88 Leonard-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT.
1,000 DOZEN WINTER GLOVES, 25 CENTS PER PAIR;
800 DOZEN GENTS' REAL MERINO HALF HOSE, 25 CENTS PER PAIR;
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT RETAIL.
For the ensuing two weeks we shall exhibit to our Retail Trade an unusually large
Choice and CHEAP ASSORTMENT of
FLANNELS,
PATENT, UNSHRINKABLE,
WELSH AND ENGLISH.
DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
TOWELINGS,
Printed and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway, and No. 88 Leonard-st.

FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
3s. to 4s. PER YARD.
(Value 5s. to 6s.)
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 7.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
150 PIECES POPLIN REPS,
JUST RECEIVED,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
OF RECENT IMPORTATION.

Black Thread Shawls,	Insertion Setts,
Black Thread Veils,	Medallion Setts,
Point a'Guille Setts,	Embroidered Handk'fs,
Point a'Guille Capes, and	Embroidered Skirts,

are offered at 20 per cent. less than last season's prices, by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

VELVET CLOAKS.
VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS.
J. J. BENSON, No. 330 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer, Nov. 7,
FOUR HUNDRED PIECES
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINO,
AT NINETY CENTS PER YARD,
WORTH $1 25.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer, on MONDAY, Nov. 7,
His entire stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
Just received, per steamer,
350 pieces
EXTRA HEAVY PLAIN BAYADERE SILKS,
IN ALL COLORS,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 40.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARBLE HEART.

WINTER GARDEN—SMIKE.

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THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LE BORREAU DES CRANES—BRUTUS LACHE CÆSAR.

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CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT ÆRIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *North American*, at Father Point, supplies transatlantic news, with Liverpool and London dates to Wednesday, Oct. 26. The mails by the *America* at Boston, received yesterday, add details of intelligence to the preceding Saturday. The terms of the Treaty between France and Austria, as telegraphed to the London papers, are reproduced at the several European capitals as authentic, and are generally discussed in that light. Nothing has transpired in regard to the ratification of the other treaties. The relations between England and France are assuming a less satisfactory aspect, partly in consequence of the severe comments of the English Press upon the Italian question and its imperfect adjustment. The correspondents at Paris write generally in a despondent strain. The impression, indeed, seems to gain ground that the joint expedition against the Chinese will fall through, and that the extended preparations of NAPOLEON for that apparent object have really a different destination. The state of Italy is without improvement, though no actual collision has taken place.

It appears that the postponement of the *Great Eastern's* trip to America has been caused, not so much by the requirements of the Board of Trade as by her own unfinished condition. The banquet given at Holyhead on board the big ship by the Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company was a splendid affair. Many distinguished gentlemen, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were present. The interment of the eminent Engineer, ROBERT STEPHENSON, in Westminster Abbey, was conducted with great pomp, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana, Oct. 30, brings word that the embarrassing order issued in August, requiring consular certificates to accompany manifests of cargo, has been suspended, so far as it relates to the American steamers. A conspiracy among the military at Matanzas had been discovered, and the participants arrested. The objects of the movement were not made public.

Researches into the obscure portion of Virginia law which relates to the crime of treason, have brought to light the fact that the pardoning power in the cases of JOHN BROWN and of COPPICK, resides not in the Governor, but in the Legislature. As the Legislature only meets in the earlier fortnight of January, as BROWN'S sentence is to be executed on the 2d of December, and as there is no likelihood of an extra session being summoned, the fate of the leading insurrectionist may be regarded as sealed. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who was in Charlestown last week, assures us that BROWN is entirely reconciled to that fearful result. We give another installment of documents pertaining to the history of the rebellion. The Boston *Atlas and Bee* publishes a letter written by BROWN to a Quakeress in Rhode Island, from whom he had received a sympathizing letter. BROWN attributes his defeat to a want of military skill and foresight, but insists that he took up arms in a righteous cause, and expresses his firm conviction that his motives were just. The next document is a letter from FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in which he bids farewell to America, states that he is about to depart for England in order to escape an arrest on a charge of treason, of which he has been apprehensive since the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and improves the opportunity to deny, in the most positive terms, that he ever contemplated a rebellion against the Government. HARRISON, or HAZLETT, the prisoner captured at Carlisle, has been surrendered upon the requisition of Gov. WISE.

Discourses were delivered yesterday on the recent insurrection in Virginia by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, and by Rev. H. H. BLAIR, in the Charles-street Church. Dr. CHEEVER'S theme was "The Sacredness and Safety of the Pursuit of Principle above all Expediency." The discourse was marked by all the vigor of expression which characterizes the addresses of this celebrated preacher. Other interesting religious services were held in several of the churches. Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination by an appropriate and able sermon. Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK preached in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society on the occasion of its thirty-second anniversary. The members of the First Free-Will Baptist Society dedicated their edifice, which is situated in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, the pastor, Rev. G. H. BALL, of Buffalo, and Rev. G. F. DAY, of Providence, taking part in the services. Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD and Rev. MOSES BALLOU assisted at the installation of Rev. ELDRIDGE G. BROOKS over the Twentieth-street Universalist Church.

The prosecution of the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES for libel, at the instance of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, was entertained on Saturday by Justice OSBORN, of the Special Sessions. Mr. RAYMOND, having elected to be tried in the General Sessions, gave bail to answer the finding of the Grand Jury.

The steamship *Baltic* left this port on Saturday with 1,000 passengers for California. The steamer *Northern Light* left at the same hour with a large number—also for California. Of the European steamers, the *Kangaroo* took 230 for Liverpool, and the *Ocean Queen* 148 for Southampton and Havre.

The steamer *Champion* was taken upon the ways at Hunter's Point on Friday night, when the body of Mr. STEELE, who lost his life by the accident, was discovered in one of the cabin berths. His remains have been forwarded to New-Haven.

Cotton was in brisk request, at firm prices. Sales, 5,300 bales, including 4,200 bales *in transitu*. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally quite dull. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork were lower. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Molasses. Coffee, Hay, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 465 vessels of all classes in port.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—A correspondent calls our attention to one point in connection with the registration of voters which may explain the apparently enormous addition to the list without assuming that this is wholly fraudulent. By the terms of the law all the names upon last year's poll-list in any district must be entered upon this year's registry; and additions are to be made of those who since that time may have become entitled to vote. Thus a tenement-house in the Sixth Ward may have contained fifty voters last years,—all whose names must appear upon this year's registry for that Ward,—although they may all have removed to some other Ward and procured themselves to be registered there:—while those who have since taken their places in the Sixth Ward will have their names added to that list. In this way thousands of names may have been registered *twice*, without any violation of the law.

This explanation of one feature of the case is very likely to be correct. But it reveals a defect in the operation of the law which may prove practically quite as serious an obstacle to its usefulness as direct and open dishonesty. It is quite probable that illegal votes will be polled in the names of many of these voters who have removed, and it is not easy to see how, without the utmost vigilance, they are to be detected.

Our Minister to Mexico.

The United States propeller *Brooklyn* departs to-day for Vera Cruz, having on board Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to Mexico. The circumstances under which Mr. MCLANE returns to that country are very peculiar, and as the difficulties attending his mission, and the important results dependent upon it, are beginning to be understood, a deep and wide-spread interest follows our Ambassador to the neighboring Republic.

The probabilities are that Mr. MCLANE will succeed in his mission; still, there are some doubts about it. Señor FUENTE is in the Cabinet of JUAREZ as Minister of Foreign Relations. He is a *Moderado* in politics, and must be either displaced or his influence entirely overcome before any treaty acceptable to the United States can be concluded. This impediment removed, there is no serious obstacle to the formation of a treaty beneficial to both countries, except, perhaps, a lingering feeling of dread and suspicion of the North Americans. This feeling, mingled with a thorough hatred of our race, is the real cause why the intercourse between the two countries has been so slight. But a great change has come over affairs since the commencement of the present revolution. The full and generous recognition of the Liberal party, by the Government of the United States, has done much to place our relations on a better footing. But unfortunately, on the opening of negotiations, our Government made demands with which the Government of Mexico could not comply.

It is to be hoped that these demands, prejudicial to the integrity of the Mexican territory, have been withdrawn. We assume this to be the case, and that Mr. MCLANE returns to Vera Cruz prepared to convince the Liberal party and its chiefs that our people and Government have nothing but honest and friendly intentions towards the Mexican nation and territory. If this should prove to be the case the Juarez Cabinet will have a mission of high import to execute, for it must devolve upon that Cabinet to say whether it will give peace and prosperity to the country, and open the channels for the employment of our capital and enterprise, or whether it will fasten upon the nation, for years perhaps, the misery and anarchy now prevailing, and invite private or national fillibustering raids from the great Northern Republic. The present condition of affairs, as between the two countries, cannot continue much longer, and the sooner the chiefs of the Liberals open their eyes to the fact that it will be destructive to their present organization and to the interests of the whole country not to avail themselves at once of the opportunity now offered to meet the United States on fair terms, the better it will be for all parties.

It is only necessary to refer to the columns of the TIMES during the past year in evidence of the support we have uniformly afforded the Liberal cause in Mexico. We advocated in the strongest manner the recognition of the Juarez Government as accorded by Mr. MCLANE, and since that period we have continued our efforts to enlighten public opinion on Mexican affairs, and to impress upon our people the belief that the Liberals are actuated by honest and patriotic motives, and that they are deserving of the hearty sympathy and support of our people and Government. The opportunity will doubtless be given to the Liberal chiefs, LERDO DE TEJADA, JUAREZ, DEGOLLADO, OCAMPO and others, to prove themselves worthy the recognition of the United States, and the sympathy and support we have so warmly advocated. If they allow the present opportunity to pass, their cause is hopeless in this country, at least for the present.

We have counselled the Mexicans not to sell us a foot of their territory, and hope they never will, until better reasons for such a step can be adduced than are given at present. But there are no other provisions in the proposed treaty with which the Juarez Government may not comply. The stipulation to pay a sum of money for the Transit routes, will call up a strong opposition in the United States Congress, and it will be necessary for the Mexican treaty to specify some decided advantages in the modification of the tariff—such, for instance as admitting textile fabrics, boots and shoes and iron, at a very moderate rate of duty—in order to insure its ratification by the Government of the United States.

This treaty once made, the Liberal party will soon obtain entire control of the country, and once in power, it will be sustained by the foreign element drawn thither by a new treaty. Under all these circumstances, we consider the mission of Mr. MCLANE one of the most important that ever devolved upon a United States foreign Minister. We sincerely hope he will meet with entire success.

Austrian Financiering.

The art and mystery of "bogus banking" is by no means confined to the enterprising American practitioners who have given such an unpleasant notoriety to the financial system of the Great West. It can no longer be urged against the friends of Democratic institutions that organized swindling is a necessary incident of political liberty, or that counterfeiting flourishes most splendidly on constitutional soil. A colossal "operation" has just come to light in Austria, which really throws not only our red-cat banking, but our Mississippi repudiations and our Schuyler frauds entirely into the shade.

Our readers will remember that at an early period of the late Italian war Austria found herself decidedly weak in the "sinews;" and that the Austrian Minister of Finance, M. DE BRUCK, made several vain, though vigorous, efforts to raise funds in the west of Europe on the faith of the Government. Defeated in England, notwithstanding all the influence and tact of the Rothschilds, Baron DE BRUCK at last succeeded in pouring a vast number of securities at a heavy depreciation into the market of Amsterdam. Holland, in fact, came out of the war interested in the welfare of the Austrian Empire to the amount of 600,000,000 of florins, or nearly $250,000,000. It may be easily imagined therefore what a tremendous supply of Dutch courage will now be required to support the financiers of Amsterdam under the revelation just made at Vienna, that Baron DE BRUCK, *with the knowledge and consent of the Kaiser*, manufactured and sent to Holland, in the month of April last, bales of spurious Government Securities, to an amount as yet only fixed by conjecture!

This discovery must be particularly gratifying to the partisans of absolutism who are now moving Heaven and earth to seduce the French Emperor into seconding the programme of Austria in Italy, and establishing a Confederated System of Italian Governments, in which the peace and progress of the Peninsula are to be left to depend, in a great measure, on the good faith of the Austrian Emperor, and the honesty of his Government.

A Clear Case for Action.

The *Constitution* states that proofs are in existence, "irresistible in the mind of every man who has the capacity to appreciate or the honesty to admit truth, which convict Senator SEWARD, Mr. GIDDINGS, Mr. SMITH, and numbers of other chiefs of the Black Republican Party, as accessories or accomplices in the crimes of treason and insurrection."

Now this is taking the complicity of Messrs. SEWARD and GIDDINGS, and their friends, in Old BROWN'S proceedings, out of the category of vague rumors and partisan vituperation, and putting it in the shape of a direct and positive charge, made, too, by the official organ of the Government. There is no mistake whatever about the meaning of the phrase, "accessories and accomplices in the crimes of treason and insurrection;" and proof which is "irresistible in the mind of every man who has the capacity to appreciate and the honesty to admit truth," will certainly satisfy any ordinary jury in the United States. So that, with this statement before us, we can no longer feel any doubt as to the course which Mr. BUCHANAN, through the Attorney-General, is bound to pursue. We were not before aware that he felt satisfied as to the complicity of SEWARD and other Republican leaders in the Harper's Ferry outbreak; but now that we know he is satisfied, and that the Attorney-General can make out a case against them before a jury, we feel bound to call on the Government to institute a prosecution at once. If SEWARD, GIDDINGS, and their *confrères* are, under these circumstances, allowed to remain one week longer at large, and unindicted, while old BROWN lies in jail under sentence of death, we must say that Mr. BUCHANAN and Attorney-General BLACK will render themselves both liable to the charge of guilty connivance at these same "crimes of treason and insurrection," and of very gross and shameful neglect of duty. Messrs. GIDDINGS, and GREELEY, and SMITH ought to be arrested at once, and SEWARD as soon as he returns, and to have a fair and speedy trial awarded them. To pour out the whole vengeance of the law upon the head of the unfortunate BROWN, while persons charged with inciting him to the commission of the offences of which he has been convicted are allowed full impunity, is too great a scandal even for our day.

We say all this because we are loth to believe that the art of electioneering has reached such a pitch of perfection that the official organ of such a Government as that of the United States will charge men of high standing and character in the community with capital offences for the sole purpose of affecting the result of an election. We are disposed to make large allowance for the exaggerations, and absurdities, and falsification even of frantic partisan excitement, but we must say there is a limit beyond which even electioneering accusation ought not to go. We can overlook the bringing of such charges as petty larceny, obtaining money under false pretences, embezzlement, or even burglary or forgery, against a formidable political opponent, for party hacks will be party hacks; but when it gets to murder, rape, arson, treason and insurrection, we must cry hold. Election Committees and Conventions ought really to see that their agents at the Press confine themselves in their diatribes to the concoction of penitentiary offences simply. When they get to "hanging matters' it is a little too much.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR BROOKLYN.—The city over the river, which, to all intents and purposes is a part of this Metropolis, is again threatened with the stopping of its lately introduced supply of water.

The Comptroller refuses to sign the bonds which the Legislature directed to be issued in payment for the water, notwithstanding a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court, and has determined to appeal. The serious consequences likely to arise from his perseverance in this course, ought to have been well considered by him and his advisers. Standing alone in his refusal, as he does, the responsibility must be borne by him and by those who elevated him to his present position. The motive may be the welfare of the city, but in all similar cases, the result has been, and it will be the same in this, that the public finally has to bear the burden. In this case there will be not only the contract price, but also damages to the contractor, and all that may result from stopping the water.

The point in dispute is the constitutionality of the act passed by the last Legislature, repealing a former act, which provided that there should be no increase in the cost of the work to the City of Brooklyn without the consent of the Common Council of that city. The Comptroller takes the view that this repeal violates the Constitution of the United States, because it impairs the obligation of a contract. The answer is that there is no such contract. He also says, that there was a prohibition which has been removed, and that the same power which makes a law can repeal it. The first law created a limitation of the power of the Water Commissioners, viz., that they should not increase the cost of the work without the consent of the Common Council; the second takes away that limitation. The Common Council derived its power to consent to an increase of the cost of the work from the act of the Legislature. For this purpose the Common Council were created the agents for the city, which is the whole community. Other parties than the Common Council—to wit, the Water Commissioners—were constituted the agents for the city, and these have made a bargain for a closed conduit—a necessity, as every one admits—whereby the cost of the work has been increased. The mistake of the Comptroller is, that he supposes the Common Council are, by some inherent power, the sole agents of the city; whereas they derived whatever power they had in the premises solely from an act of the Legislature, which has been repealed by a subsequent one. There is only one way out of this difficulty. Let the Common Council refuse to back up the Comptroller in his appeal. Let the old Board of Water Commissioners at once turn over the works to the new Board, adopt a proper scale of rates, and thus put a stop to this tampering with the vital interests of the city, which is done for the sake, as many believe, of ulterior political designs of aspiring politicians.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRIMES.—The Mayor of Brest (France) has just issued some Police regulations—amongst which are the following:

"Any man found stretched out in the public streets in a state incapable of taking care of himself by reason of drunkenness, shall be considered as causing an obstruction to the circulation. Any tavern-keeper who may have supplied the liquor with which any individual may have made himself drunk to the extent aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to have been *drunk himself*, and shall be punished accordingly."

This is what a lawyer would call obstructing the streets and getting drunk "by implication." The question might arise, however, whether the tavern-keeper would not be guilty of constructive obstruction as well as constructive intoxication. The principle is capable of an extended application, as, under it, a liquor vendor might fairly be presumed to have committed every absurdity of which his inebriated customers might be guilty. What a glorious opportunity it affords even now for sots, when refused more credit, to avenge themselves on a crusty landlord. They have only to step out and wallow in the mire to bring the Police upon their enemy.

MUSICAL.

The *matinée* at the Academy, on Saturday, attracted a brilliant audience, and in the satisfaction that was expressed reminded us of the best days of those very popular entertainments last season. There is a notable disposition on the part of Messrs. ULLMAN and STRAKOSCH to do the best they can with the public, to revive the ancient *furore*, and most especially to fulfill all their promises. An improvement in the weekly gathering is, under these circumstances, natural. The programme on Saturday was a trifle too long, but this is a defect which can readily be forgiven. A very interesting supplement to the regular operatic performances was a little parlor opera introduced by Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON, with marked success. The Academy is of course too large for the *petite* but polished effects, musical and dramatic, which these artists throw into their efforts with so much grace and skill, but notwithstanding, the performance was heartily enjoyed and applauded. The public will be glad to hear that the DRAYTONS have secured a suitable hall at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, and will commence a fresh series of their entertainments on Tuesday. Let us hope that a respectable orchestra will be assembled for the occasion. Most unfortunate were they in having a band so positively bad as that which they have just had the happiness to leave at the French Theatre.

The musical event of the season—the production of VERDI'S new opera—takes place to-night. During the past week there have been daily rehearsals at the Academy, and the impression is general that a marked success will be won. Misfortunes of a very merciless character have pursued the management thus far. It is time that the tide changed, and inasmuch as the success of the Sicilian Vespers does not, fortunately, depend on untried artists, we may safely predict that it will. Mme. COLSON, Signor FERRI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor JUNCA can be depended on for winning all the favor that art can bestow on a new work. The chorus and the orchestra have both been enlarged, and the scenery and costumes are entirely new. Everything, in fact, has been done to insure a great reception, and the public already displays its interest by rushing to the ticket office in unusual but not unwelcome numbers. This is as it should be.

The musical season here and elsewhere is thus opening with decided vigor. On Saturday evening, the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gave its first concert at the Atheneum. The attendance was more suggestive of prosperity than comfort, every nook and cranny of the room being densely packed with human beings. Our Brooklyn friends must expedite the erection of their Academy, or the fashion for music will die of its own surfeit. An admirable programme was presented, and received the best of interpretation. The orchestra of the Society is not large, although remarkable for its excellence. The parent society of New-York possesses greater numerical strength, but is deficient in individual perfection; with a majority of the best players there is a pertinacious and inevitable minority of others who cannot be so described—men who have worked bravely for good music, and deserve their positions in the ranks, but who are, nevertheless, a drawback and hindrance, because neither in method nor mechanical ability are they equal to the men that have superseded them. In the Brooklyn orchestra there are *none* but the best players, and hence that completeness of effect which is always so noticeable and enjoyable.

BEETHOVEN'S "Fourth Symphony," the opening piece, was played in some respects better than we have ever heard it played—especially the "Adagio" movement and the "Scherzo." A work so well known does not call for further criticism. We proceed therefore, to the second instrumental feature—WAGNER'S overture to "Faust"—a work of "insipid mediocrity," and tailored out of the fourteen chords of Harmony for the purpose of showing that the common chord is the one that Mr. WAGNER can most readily dispense with. The drift of the composition it is not easy to divine, but there is a strong windward bearing towards brass effects, and a number of labored and successful efforts at unusual modulation. Technically considered, the overture is calculated to open the eyes of a conductor, and perhaps to enlarge his ideas of orchestral effect; but in the specialties of imagination, passion and sentiment—the common elements of such trivialists as BEETHOVEN—the work is absolutely devoid. MARSCHNER'S pleasing overture to the "Vampire" was the concluding instrumental piece. Mr. EISFELD, the conductor, wielded the *bâton* with absolute excellence in all these pieces.

In the matter of soloists our New-York society might take a valuable lesson from the Brooklyn one. Here, the soloists are very apt to be bad; there they are always good. An explanation is found readily enough in the fact that the Philharmonic Society on this side the water begs its artists, and on the other, pays for them. On the present occasion Mme. GAZZANIGA was the vocalist, and Mr. S. B. MILLS the pianist. Our favorite prima donna is not less attractive in the concert room than in the opera house. An aria from *Maria di Rohan* was given with decided effect, and a very charming French Christmas piece, or Nöel, with piano and organ accompaniment, secured a merited *encore*. Mr. MILLS, the pianist, gave us the greatest treat of the programme; the concerto, in F minor, by CHOPIN, a work of exquisite beauty, and too seldom heard in the concert room. In the present day the piano-forte has a new significance as an orchestral instrument, owing to the immense improvements which have been effected in its mechanicism, and the volumes of tone, which is the natural result of those improvements. The superb Steinway instrument, which on Mr. MILLS performed, imparted a character and dignity to the recitative of the Adagio movement, which was utterly unattainable in days of old, on an Erard. Under the hands of this great classical artist the piano-forte is indeed a distinct voice, full of majesty and beauty. The accompaniments to the concerto might have been played with more precision, and the triumph of a great success belongs, therefore, to the pianist. LISZT'S "Campanella" was the solo of the second part. It was played with good effect by Mr. MILLS, but the composition lacks breadth; there is no longer an appetite for variations, however ingeniously they may be devised. The ear, accustomed to modern music, demands a grandiose introduction, an elaborately harmonized theme, and a conclusion, or *coda*, with a palpable culmination in it.

A festival of unusual interest to our German fellow-citizens will take place this week. It is in commemoration of the poet SCHILLER'S hundredth birthday. The first day (Wednesday) will be devoted to a grand concert at the City Assembly Rooms, where BEETHOVEN'S "Ninth Symphony" will be performed. On the second day (Thursday) a series of *tableaux vivants* will be given at the Academy of Music, illustrative of the poet's productions. The third day will probably terminate with a grand ball.

Good music of the kind that never that dies will be interpreted this season as heretofore, by our two choral societies, the Mendelssohn Union and the New-York Harmonic Society. The last named will give an entertainment to-morrow night in aid of a charitable object. MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah" is selected for the occasion. The Union is preparing to give four concerts during the coming season, and in two of the number will introduce new works. Dr. BENNETT'S "May Queen" is already in rehearsal. A most energetic society is this. In the five years of its existence it has produced more works—many of them extremely difficult—than any other society on the continent. It deserves all the success it enjoys.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Fate of Brown Dependent Upon the Legislature.

Interesting Historical Data.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 5.

It is ascertained that under the laws of Virginia the Governor cannot pardon a person convicted of treason to the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution. This rids WISE of all responsibility in the matter. What the Legislature will do is not known. There is a hope through them.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, Nov. 5.

Mr. HOYT, counsel for JOHN BROWN and COPPIE, arrived last evening from Charlestown. Mr. GRISWOLD will continue the defence of the remaining cases. Mr. HOYT places the following letters in our possession for publication. Newport papers please copy:

LETTER FROM A QUAKER LADY TO JOHN BROWN.

NEWPORT, R. I., tenth month, 27th, 1859.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN—*Dear Friend:* Since thy arrest I have often thought of thee, and have wished that, like ELIZABETH FRY toward her prison friends, so I might console thee in thy confinement. But that can *never* be, and so I can only write thee a few lines, which, if they contain any comfort, may come to thee like some little ray of light.

You can never know how very many dear Friends love thee with all their hearts, for thy brave efforts in behalf of the poor oppressed, and though we, who are non-resistants, and religiously believe it better to reform by moral and not by carnal weapons, could not approve of bloodshed; yet we know thee was animated by the most generous and philanthropic motives. Very many thousands openly approve thy intentions, though most Friends would not think it right to take up arms.

Thousands pray for thee every day; and, oh, I do pray that God will be with thy soul. Posterity will do thee justice. If Moses led out the thousands of Jewish slaves from their bondage, and God destroyed the Egyptians in the sea because they went after the Israelites to bring them back to Slavery, then, surely, by the same reasoning, we may judge thee a deliverer, who wished to release millions from a more cruel oppression. If the American people honor WASHINGTON for resisting, with bloodshed, for seven years an unjust tax, how much more ought thou to be honored for seeking to free the poor slaves.

Oh, I wish I could plead for thee as some of the other sex can plead, how I would seek to defend thee! If I had now the eloquence of PORTIA, how I would turn the scale in thy favor! But I can only pray "God bless thee!" God pardon thee, and through our Redeemer give thee safety and happiness now and always. From thy friend, E. B.

JOHN BROWN'S REPLY.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., Tuesday, 1st November, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND E. B. OF R. I.: Your most cheering letter of 27th October, is received, and may the Lord reward you a thousand fold for the kind feeling you express toward me; but more especially for your fidelity to the "poor that cry, and those that have no help." For this I am a prisoner in bonds. *It is solely my own fault, in a military point of view, that we met with our disaster*—I mean that I mingled with our prisoners and so far sympathized with them and their families, that I neglected my duty *in other* respects. But God's will, not mine, be done.

You know that Christ once armed Peter. So also in my case, *I think he put a sword into my hand, and there continued it, so long as he saw best, and then kindly took it from me. I mean when I first went to Kansas.* I wish you could know with what cheerfulness I am now wielding the "Sword of the Spirit," on the right hand and on the left. I bless God that it proves "mighty to the pulling down of strongholds." I always loved my Quaker friends, and I commend to their kind regard my poor bereaved widowed wife, and my daughters and daughters-in-law, whose husbands fell at my side. One is a mother, and the other likely to become so soon. They, as well as my own sorrow-stricken daughter, are left very poor, and have much greater need of sympathy than I, who, through Infinite Grace and the kindness of strangers, am "joyful in all my tribulations."

Dear Sister, write them at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., to comfort their sad hearts. Direct to MARY A. BROWN, wife of JOHN BROWN. There is also another—a widow—wife of THOMPSON, who fell with my poor boys in the affair at Harper's Ferry, at the same place.

I do not feel conscious of guilt in taking up arms; and had it been in behalf of the rich and powerful, intelligent, the great—as men count greatness—if those who form enactments to suit themselves and corrupt others, or some of their friends that I interfered, suffered, sacrificed and fell, it would have been doing very well. But enough of this.

These light afflictions, which endure for a moment, shall work but for me *a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory*. I would be very grateful for another letter from you. My wounds are healing. *Farewell.* God will surely attend to his own cause in the best possible way and time, and he will not forget the work of his own hands. Your friend,

JOHN BROWN.

A VISIT TO CHARLESTOWN.

INTERVIEWS WITH OLD BROWN.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* who made a flying visit to Charlestown last week, and was present when the sentence upon BROWN was pronounced, writes:

"Capt. BROWN was then led in, and the motion in arrest of judgment in this case was refused. After reading his opinion on this question, the judge asked the prisoner if he had any reason why sentence should not be pronounced: and he delivered the remarkable speech which you have read, speaking with perfect calmness of voice and mildness of manner, winning the respect of all for his courage and firmness. His self-possession was more wonderful, because *his sentence, at this time, was unexpected, and his remarks were entirely unprepared.*

Sentence was pronounced, and was received in perfect silence, except a slight demonstration of applause from one excited man, whom the judge instantly ordered into custody. It illustrates the character of the people, that several officials and members of the bar hastened to inform us that this man was not a citizen of the County. They take pride in thinking that Jefferson is a County of gentlemen.

During my interviews with BROWN at the jail, he repeated what he said in court, that he was perfectly satisfied with the fairness of his trial, and the kindness of his treatment. He said that Capt AVIS, his jailor, showed as much kindness in treating him, as he had shown courage in attacking him; "It is what I should expect from a brave man." Seeing that one of the deputy-jailers was present, he added: "I don't say this to flatter—it isn't my way. I say it because it is true."—(For the same reason I here repeat it.)—Judge PARKER appears to have conducted the trial with remarkable candor, dignity and impartiality; and when we consider what a servile insurrection is, the self-control of the people is wonderful.

BROWN has not been in irons since the first night, and every possible indulgence is shown him, except the indulgence of delay. Even the speed of the trial is, in part, accounted for by the accident that the term of the court happened to be held just at this time.

Capt. BROWN appears perfectly fearless in all respects—says that he has no feeling about death on a scaffold, and believes that every act, "even all the follies that led to this disaster, were decreed to happen ages before the world was made." The only anxiety he expressed was in regard to the circumstances of his family. He asked and obtained leave to add a postcript to a letter to his wife, telling her that he was to be hanged on the 2d of December, and requested that it should be directed to Mrs. JOHN BROWN, "for there are some other widow Browns in North Elba."

He speaks highly of his medical attendants, but rejects the offered counsel of all ministers who believe that Slavery is right. He will die as fearlessly as he has lived.

STEVENS lies on a bed in the same large room, dangerously wounded. He probably will not be tried at this term, as the Judge will not be so inhuman as to try a dying man. And it is the wish of many Virginians that he should die of his wounds rather than recover to be executed.

The bill of exceptions in BROWN'S case will be argued before the Court of Appeals, now sitting at Richmond. Some of the main points would certainly secure a new trial in this State; and they may be sufficient to do so, under the looser practice of Virginia. Mr. C. is one of the ablest advocates in the country, and will probably be aided by another gentleman of great ability. Some of the same points occur in the cases of COPPICK and of the colored prisoners, who are defended by Messrs. GRISWOLD and SENNOTT. The treason count cannot be sustained against the colored men, as it will be held under the Dred Scott decision that they owe no allegiance, and cannot commit that crime.

JOHN BROWN AND THE REPUBLICANS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday I find the following, taken from the Lawrence (K. T.) *Herald of Freedom*:

"More than once we have stated they [Free-State leaders in Kansas] were bastard Republicans, with hardly a single feeling in common with that party, and we repeat it now."

If these men who are now termed bastard Republicans are really entitled to that appellation, how comes it to pass that when GERRIT SMITH last Fall stated in the Cooper Institute that Kansas owed her freedom to JOHN BROWN and not to the Republicans, the New-York *Tribune* waxed wroth in the most terrible way at the very bare idea of robbing its beloved party of the honor of giving to the world such men as BROWN, LANE, COOK, &c. Just hear the *Tribune* of Oct. 13, 1858:

"Old JOHN BROWN of Ossawotamie and nine-twentieths of his co-defenders of Freedom in Kansas, were and are *Republicans*, and migrated thither under the impulse of *Republican* ideas and convictions. But for the *Republicans* and the sentiment which called that party into being, there would have been no (or at least not enough) *strong arms and brave spirits* in Kansas to save her from Border Ruffians and Slaveholding dominion in 1857-58 any more than in 1855-56."

W. B.

SURRENDER OF HAZLETT, OR HARRISON.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 5.

WILLIAM HARRISON, *alias* HAZLETT, was to-day surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, upon the requisition of Gov. WISE, as implicated in the Harper's Ferry troubles. He left for Virginia at 3 o'clock this afternoon, *via* Chambersburgh.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF HAZLETT.

From the Johnstown (Pa.) Echo.

If our information be reliable, ALBERT HAZLETT, one of the insurgents killed at Harper's Ferry, or reported so in the first accounts, is not unknown in this region. It is said by some here who claim to be cognizant of the fact, that HAZLETT was reared in Westmoreland County, and some years since was employed in the capacity of a boatman on the Pennsylvania Canal. While so engaged he was intrusted with the care of a section boat belonging to Mr. JOHN M'GOVERN, during one trip, but when he reached his destination on the other side of the mountain, he disposed of the boat and team and pocketed the proceeds. He was afterwards arrested, but the matter was doubtless adjusted by the disgorging of the money, as he never came to trial.

His next appearance is in connection with a band of horse thieves, one of whose depredations were committed near Wilmore, in this county, and as such was arrested, but upon turning State's evidence and giving testimony against his confederates, during their trial at Elmira, N. Y., he was discharged, and again appeared in this part of the country. While here he expressed his intention of leaving for parts unknown, as he feared the vengeance of those whom he had betrayed into the hands of justice. Shortly after this he departed, and was lost sight of until he turned up as one of the desperadoes led on by the infamous BROWN at Harper's Ferry, where he was reported as shot and killed, after cowardly taking to the water and imploring for life.

REWARD FOR THE HEAD OF J. R. GIDDINGS.

The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Whig*:

$10,000 REWARD.—JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS having openly declared himself a *Traitor* in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to raise $10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or $5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either *unjust or unmerciful*. The law of God and the Constitution of his country both condemn him to death.

For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the Editor of the Richmond *Whig*. There will be no difficulty I am sure in raising the $10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said GIDDINGS to this City.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1, 1859.

FRED. DOUGLASS' FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

From Frederick Douglass' Paper, Nov. 4.

DEAR READERS AND FRIENDS: About to leave my post as editor for a long contemplated visit and lecturing tour in Great Britain, which may detain me many months from my editorial duties, the peculiar circumstances of the occasion seem to justify me in saying to you a few parting words. In ordinary conditions, considering the rapidity, safety and certainty with which a journey is now made to Europe—almost converting the two continents into one—a simple voyage from America to Great Britain would not seem to warrant a very ceremonious and formal parting, or to require apology or explanation.

In any circumstances, however, I should be most freely pardoned by all right-feeling men and women, if while looking around upon the scores of kind and earnest friends who, during the last eighteen years have cheered and sustained me by their sympathy and coöperation, in my humble labors to promote the emancipation and elevation of my people, I should let fall a tearful word at the thought of parting, and breathe one heart-prayer that the cause of justice and benevolence, the bond of our friendship, may continue to fill their hearts and command their best exertions for its ultimate triumph. Neither the long experience of partings and meetings, nor the calmness borrowed from philosophy, avail me anything, as I say to my friends and readers, farewell. Even the delightful prospect of renewing the *bonds-fraternal* formed in Great

will be,) I shall take my old post again, and do battle as of yore.

I am most happy to be able to announce that a competent and experienced friend of the cause will edit the paper in my absence, so that nothing will be lost to its readers on this score. The principles of Liberty, Justice and Humanity, which have found expression and advocacy in the paper, will continue to be upheld as firmly as ever. No abatement need be expected in heart or hope.

With every sentiment of regard and grateful friendship, I am yours to the end of Slavery,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE PULPIT ON THE INSURRECTION.

SERMON OF REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER ON THE SACREDNESS OF PRINCIPLE.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER preached a sermon, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, last evening, on "The Sacredness and Safety of the Pursuit of Principle above all expediency." The building was filled to overflowing. The text of the discourse was taken from St. Matthew, vi., 22, 23:

"The light of the body is the eye: if, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."

Principle and expediency, Dr. CHEEVER said, were the watch-words that divided the world as truly as light and darkness, good and evil. The conflict between them was fundamental. Man from the first had to battle against selfish expediency, and when he became converted to God, instead of consulting convenience he took principle for his guide. True religion consisted in following what was right. Dr. CHEEVER divided his theme into two parts. Firstly, he considered it in its relations to individuals; and, secondly, in its relations to communities, which were just as responsible as individuals. He dwelt upon the duty of living a life the supreme principle of which was not self. We belonged to God, and were bound to regard His will in all things, to seek His approbation for all that we did, and to carry out His law, both as regarded ourselves personally, and as regarded others. He who did so was safe and happy everywhere in God. He might be the inmate of a dungeon, condemned to death by human law, but his dungeon was a paradise if God was with him. The true Christian always made God's law his law. The laws of God were a system of principles. The Almighty governed by principles. What a majestic declaration, and how worthy of him was that of JOHN BROWN's, "I am yet too young to understand that God is a respecter of persons." The standard of Good was the same on earth as in Heaven; and God would have His will done "on Earth as it is in Heaven." His principles came from Heaven immutable, and could not be refracted from their true course by considerations of man's expediency. The least concealment or alteration of any principle of God would do more evil to a community than the overturning of that community could possibly produce. Although the principles of God's law taken up and carried out strictly made terrible work with the things of this world, it was just such results as followed that God designed; in the midst of change and confusion, the great immutable principles alone stood unaffected and unaltered, while false doctrines were overthrown. The consequences of carrying out the law of God unswervingly were such that every minister of the gospel shrank from meeting them, and urged the inexpediency of upholding them. The only true expediency consisted in acting from principle—in asking in every case what God required us to do, and in executing His will. It was no excuse for a wicked action to say that all the world did it, and that human statutes directed it. The Bible should be our guide, and our children should become familiar with its teachings in the schools. In the second place, adherence to the law of God in social as in private right was the only true principle. The most pernicious and damning doctrines were being asserted among us—doctrines which took away our very right to stand up for Liberty and Justice against Slavery and Injustice; doctrines which denied the supremacy of conscience, and called upon us to submit our will to the rule of an oligarchy which put its will into the form of law, and then claimed for it the sanction of the Almighty; doctrines which at once denied to us any inherent rights not asserted by a human document, and denied that creatures of sable hue had any rights; doctrines that asserted that as long as they were put into the form of law they must be obeyed, whether God's laws are obeyed or not. Under these doctrines it was only necessary to promulgate a sentiment by means of a Constitution and carry it out by laws, and there was no chance of a repeal. The principle was a shameless piece of atheism, and, as it was put forth, required that the Constitution should be the Bible of citizens, and that obedience must be yielded to the worst and most irreligious law ever passed on earth. By these doctrines it was asserted that any law passed under the Constitution, and hence supporting it, no matter how perverted that Constitution might be, must be carried out. Those who supported them were for political doctrines for the earth, and the Bible for Heaven. Those who voted for these heresies were putting off as far as possible the day of our redemption from them, forging chains for themselves, and offering themselves upon the altar of National Atheism. We were told that we had no right to go against any law which was pronounced unconstitutional; here they tied up our hands—excluded us from the right of self-defence, and from the right and duty of protecting others from wrong and oppression. Because a wrong was a vested wrong, were we therefore cut off from all right of redress? Was there anything more monstrous than this? And that under a Constitution adopted "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" a Constitution drawn up with an appeal to God, declaring all men free and equal, and asserting that they are born with an inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and that they have a right to abolish a Government when it is no longer suitable to the objects for which it was framed. The less was included in the greater. If a people had a right to abolish or change a Government when its Constitution was perverted, much more had it a right and was it its bounden duty to oppose such perversion. Therefore it was monstrous to say that we would go against a wrong only so far as the Constitution permits. For in the first place God had commanded us to oppose all wrong and administer all governments in accordance with the principles of justice, and, in the second place, the rights with which we were endowed by the Creator were asserted by the Constitution itself to be inevitable. The Constitution itself directed the Government to set itself against all wrong. He defied any man to refute this logic. It was God's logic, and in the name of God he asserted it. This Slavery question had become a religious question; it had long been a religious matter, but that miserable cant phrase, "Politics in the pulpit," had kept men from asserting it boldly, until iniquity was seated in the so-called tribunal of Justice in our country. Every sufferance of the execution of a law which recognized Slavery, every lending of one's self to it, constituted two crimes instead of one. First, there was the original crime of injustice, and committing it under the name of law was an added sin. It was not only the committing of a sin, but the teaching it to others. It was the highest possible iniquity for the Government to set up human laws against God's laws. God had said that he who should not only do but teach iniquity should be utterly cast out. Dr. CHEEVER here adduced several quotations from scripture illustrating his position. He commented especially upon passages relating to the punishment of the Jews. Could we, he asked, deceive ourselves so far as to believe that we, a professedly Christian nation, with this example before us, would escape punishment? Could we, of all nations, be such atheists and not suffer for it? Could a sin become righteous now by State sanction and political platforms which was rendered more heinous in other days by the sanction of human laws? Any compact with wickedness was an agreement with hell, but especially a compact setting out with such declarations as were in our Constitution. Again he repeated that this was a religious question, and the most solemn one, except that of the salvation of our individual souls, that we could propose to ourselves. When would the country lay these truths to heart? Would nothing move us and bring us to our senses? Were we so blind, so drunk with prosperity, as to commit the same iniquities for which the Jews had suffered, and still hope to escape their fate? The only obligation upon us was that of disobeying and denouncing a law that was contrary to God's law. Yet these Atheists said it was better to obey even a wicked law, till repealed—as if any tyrant would repeal a law as long as the people were willing to obey it; as if the decree of Darius against prayer to God would ever have been repealed had Daniel obeyed it because it was a law; as if Nebuchadnezzar's law about image-worship would have been repealed if it had been obeyed. Its opponents broke up the law by disobeying it, and that was the God-inspired method of securing its repeal. Dr. CHEEVER scouted the idea that with smooth words and gentle language we should speak of the sin of Slavery. He recommended that those who were so averse to hard language, should read the 27th chapter of Deuteronomy, in which God cursed those who were guilty of similar iniquities with those against which he was now speaking. What right had we to interfere with God's word, and say it should not be applied to sins with regard to which it was expressly written. No one that knew how to love did not know how to hate also. If the church would not curse the workers of iniquity in the spirit of righteous indignation, then the heart of agonized humanity would curse. If the church did not make these fulminations, then infidels outside of the church would make them at the dictates of mere sense and feeling. If the fire was not kindled on God's altar, then it would be scattered all around. Thus was it with JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie. In a conversation with JOHN BROWN's sister, he (Dr. CHEEVER) had been informed by her, that besides his truly Christian spirit which, she doubted not, cheered him in his dungeon, he was characterized by a keen sensitiveness to wrong and injustice, and to right and justice over against them. The church and the ministry would not give vent to that fire which was in his soul, and it was in consequence of the silence of the church and the ministry that he had made more noise than otherwise he would have made. If the church had done its duty, JOHN BROWN would have done no more than his. It was not for those professed Christians who had neglected to do their duty to presume to blame him for overdoing his. He had committed no treason; how could he, in proclaiming a slave? But the silent church and ministry had. They were the traitors to humanity, and the anguish of such treachery as theirs might have driven him mad, if the murder of his children had not. The treachery of the church would have driven some to infidelity, but not JOHN BROWN. On him it had worked to make him overstep the bounds of prudence. "Let those among you who are without sin cast the first stone." If JOHN BROWN was in the category of those of whom it was written, "Oppression maketh a wise man mad," then he was in God's hands. Here was the lesson of the tragedy. If men would not apply the law of God in argument and earnest truth against the sin of slaveholding, then the men of war would put it in the shape of bullets and fight it out, and God would let them. If we held on to our sin,—if we did not on the Sabbath, from the pulpit, in every possible way, fight against this iniquity, enthroned as it is in the chair of Justice,—God would never cause his light to shine among us.

In the prayer which Dr. CHEEVER offered after the conclusion of the sermon he implored the Divine mercy for JOHN BROWN—alluded to his present condition, awaiting death in solitary confinement in a dungeon, and asked that the sin of Slavery might be removed from the land. He was listened to throughout very attentively.

BROWN COMPARED WITH MOSES—SERMON OF REV. H. H. BLAIR.

At the United Presbyterian Church, Charles-street, the Pastor, Rev. HUGH HENRY BLAIR, preached last night a sermon, in which reference was made to the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, and the position of John "Ossawattomie" Brown, in reference thereto. The building was crowded, and the preacher held the attention of his audience for over an hour. His text was Acts, chap. vii., v. 24: "And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian." The context showed that when Moses was forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren, the children of Israel, and seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended and avenged him, and smote the oppressor, for he supposed the brethren of the oppressed would have understood how that God, by his hand (the hand of Moses) would deliver them, but they understood not.

The Reverend gentleman considered, first, the incentive to the act of Moses in killing the Egyptian. It was a rash but a magnanimous deed. He saw the Israelite oppressed and he delivered him by violence. But Moses was sent by God to liberate the people of Israel, and therefore acted under direct heavenly superintendence. BROWN, in Kansas, suffered terrible wrong in the loss of his sons, and was actuated by excessive sympathy for the slave, and his position was almost parallel to that of Moses. For Moses thought that the Israelites would have arisen and supported him, whereas he was as mistaken as BROWN was, who, like Moses, moved for Liberty before the time was ripe. Nevertheless, let no friend of Liberty, no friend of the freedom of the slave, be afraid. When Moses smote the Egyptian, the people were not ripe for Freedom, and BROWN might be as much in advance of the age as was Moses. But forty years after Moses smote the Egyptian who was oppressing the Israelites, the latter were freed from slavery, and forty years after BROWN's effort at Harper's Ferry, what might happen? Where might this great Republic be? BROWN had been, in the aggregate, to the negro race what Moses was to the individual of the Israelites. He saw the Egyptian and smote him dead.

After the sermon a subscription was taken up in aid of the erection of a United Presbyterian Church at Leavenworth, Kansas.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

List of Candidates on State and County Tickets.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

The following is a list of the candidates of all parties in New-York on the State and County tickets. The asterisk prefixed to the names denotes a renomination. In the list of City nominations, the names of Mozart Hall candidates appear in *Italics*:

STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Secretary of State	E. W. Leavenworth	D. R. F. Jones
Comptroller	Robt. Denniston	San'd E. Church
Treasurer	Philip Dorsheimer	I. V. Vanderpoel
Attorney-General	Chas. G. Myers	Lyman Tremain
St. Eng. and Sur.	Orville W. Storey	VanR. Richmond
Canal Commis'er	Ogden N. Chapin	W. I. Skinner
Ins. St. Prisons	David P. Forrest	N. S. Elderkin
Ck. Ct. of Appeals	†Charles Hughes	J. L. Lewis, Jr.

JUDICIARY.

Judge Ct. of App'ls	†Henry E. Davies	A. S. J. Munn
Sup. Ct. Just's—1.	Isaac Dayton	Wm. H. Leonard
2.	Geo. G. Reynolds	W. W. Scrugham
3.	*†Ira Harris	R. W. Peckham
4.	Augustus Bockes	Cor. L. Allen
5.	Leroy Morgan	Daniel Pratt
6.	John M. Parker	H. Ballard
7.	†Addison T. Knox	Thos. Y. Howe
8.	†Martin Grover	No candidate.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Superior Court	John Slosson	Jas. Moncrief
	Chas. C. Nott	A. L. Robertson
Common Pleas	E. C. Benedict	Chas. P. Daly
Marine Court	A. J. Pfeffenbeter	Henry Alker
Supervisor	James Davis	John R. Briggs
	Zophar Mills, (Am.)	W. Blackstone, (*Whig.*)

SENATE.

*Renominated. †Fusion. Americans in SMALL CAPS. Anti-Tammany in *Italics*.

Districts.	Republican.	Democratic.
I.	†Wm. E. Norton,	E. A. Lawrence.
II.	†Henry R. Pierson. E. T. Backhouse.	Thos. A. Gardiner.
III.	†John G. Bergen.	*Francis B. Spinola. Amos F. Hatfield, Ind.
IV.	†Samuel Hall,	J. McL. Murphy. *Wm. Wilson.*
V.	†Merwin R. Brewer.	Bernard Kelly.
VI.	B. F. Manierre. Wm. N. Guest. G. Opdyke, (Peo.)	Wm. McMurray. *W. Drake Parsons.*
VII.	†Dani. D. Conover.	Richd. B. Connolly.
VIII.	†H. D. Robertson.	*Benj. Brandreth.
IX.	Joseph Davis.	Robt. Y. Grant.
X.	†Joseph Fiero, Jr.	Jno. Larroway.
XI.	John H. Ketchum.	†J. S. Emans.
XII.	†Volney Richmond.	*Jno. D. Willard.
XIII.	†Leon. G. Ten Eyck.	And. J. Colvin.
XIV.	A. H. Calhoun.	*W. A. Young.*
XV.	†Joseph R. Ramsey.	Charles Holmes.
XVI.	Wm. G. Wait.	Isaiah Blood.
XVII.	Nathan Lapham.	T. A. Tomlinson.
XVIII.	C. C. Montgomery.	D. W. Lawrence.
XVIII.	Jas. A. Bell.	Harrison Blodget.
XIX.	Wm. H. Ferry.	Lewis Rider.
XX.	F. M. Rotch, Jr.	Jno. Eddy.
XXI.	And. S. Warner.	Edwin Allen.
XXII.	Allen Munroe.	Nathan F. Graves.
XXIII.	P. H. McGraw.	Thos. F. Petrie.
XXIV.	*Lyman Truman.	Edwd. Tompkins.
XXV.	*A. B. Williams.	Jno. Porter.
XXVI.	Thos. Hillhouse.	†Chas. B. Stuart.
XXVII.	S. H. Hammond.	J. B. Graves.
XXVIII.	Ephraim Goss.	Jno. Williams.
XXIX.	P. P. Murphy.	Lewis S. Payne.
XXX.	D. H. Abel.	L. W. Thayer.
XXXI.	*E. S. Prosser.	Henry W. Rogers.
XXXII.	W. L. Sessions.	James H. Lee.

ASSEMBLY.

Counties.	Republican.	Democratic.
Albany	1. † J. I. Slingerland.	John Niles.
	2. S. Merselis, Jr.	Henry Hilton.
	3. †Thomas Schuyler, J. S. Van Rensselaer.	James Cox.
	4. L. D. Collins.	R. B. Everett.
Allegany	1. Wm. Smith,	
	2. Geo. W. Robinson,	
Broome	Henry Mather.	O. C. Crocker.
Cattaraugus	1. U. P. Crane.	Jas. Nichols.
	2. Jas. M. Smith.	D. N. Brown.
Cayuga	1. W. W. Payne.	Sidney E. Sitser.
	2. A. D. Morgan.	Jno. McIntosh.
Chautauque	1. E. G. Cook.	No nomination.
	2. H. Smith, 2d.	No nomination.
Chemung	L. Robinson.	Charles Evans.
Chenango	1. S. L. Beebe	Asher M. Ray.
	2. Joseph Bush.	
Clinton	H. McFadden.	N. G. Sawyer.
Columbia	1. P. McArthur,	W. D. Sweet.
	2. P. E. Van Alstyne.	No nomination.
Cortlandt	J. A. McVean.	E. Stevens.
Delaware	1. D. D. Shaw.	David Siver.
	2. †Saml. A. Law.	E. G. Butts.
Dutchess	1. A. W. Palmer	N. H. Stripple.
	2. S. J. Farnum.	R. J. Garretson.
Erie	1. †Orlando Allen.	G. D. W. Clinton.
	2. †H. B. Miller.	Geo. J. Bryan.
	3. †H. Newell.	W. W. Thayer.
	4. †J. H. Plumb.	W. K. Russell.
Essex	†Martin Finch.	Hiram Wilson.
Franklin	W. S. Dickinson, Wm. Andrews.	Ed. Stevens.
Ful. & Ham.	Chas. A. Baker, Wm. Andrus.	Jas. Kennedy.
Genesee	E. G. Moulton.	J. A. Smith.
Greene	†Jas. P. Hawley,	G. Cooley.
Herkimer	1. S. R. Millington,	Hiram Ayers.
	2. I. J. Holcomb,	S. Dodge.
Jefferson	1. B. D. Searles,	N. Lawyer.
	2. W. W. Taggart,	J. W. Tamblin.
	3. M. C. Jewett,	H. D. Parker.
Kings	1. †G. W. Stillwell,	A. A. Meyers.
	2. †D. O. Bradley, M. D. Moore, J. R. Del Vecchio,	Chas. Kelsey, Hugh Allen, *Ind.*
	3. †W. T. Griffiths,	T. C. Callicut.
	4. †Theo. Tilton	Jas. Dorsey.
	5. B. Chapman, G. D. Weeks,	Wm. C. Jones.
	6. C. M. Briggs, Jno. J. Hicks,	Jno. Linskey.
	7. Geo. H. Fisher, R. Justison, Jr.,	J. H. V. Cockroft, Alex. Hamilton.
	R. S. Hough,	Francis Seger.
Lewis	S. L. Fuller,	Jno. T. Clark.
Livingston	1. John Wiley,	J. W. Smith.
Madison	1. David Clark,	John B. Coe.
	2. James Barnett,	Jos. L. Petrie,
Monroe	1. T. P. Jeffords,	A. E. Webster.
	2. Elias Pond,	Thos. Parsons.
	3. Alph. Perry,	W. H. Bowman.
Montgomery	J. Mitchell,	J. D. Bowman.
New-York	1. J. L. Bleakeley,	Wm. Burns, *D. J. Connelly.*
	2. T. Connolly, Dan. Leary, *Ind.*	Wm. Walsh, *Thomas Kevlin.*
	3. †H. N. Wild,	C. B. Woodruff, *Isaac Kaylor.*
	4. D. W. Knevills, W. W. Warner,	Wm. C. Gover. *J. McCullough.*
	5. †John J. Shaw,	W. L. Coles. *John Moore.*
	6. †J. Commerford,	S. T. Webster.
	7. F. A. Conkling,	Solomon Banta, *Aaron H. Bean.*
	8. G. Terwilliger, John C. Smith,	Thos. O'Rourke. *John J. Reilly.*
	9. D. R. Jaques, A. J. H. Duganne,	James P. Dunn.
	10. Joseph P. Cooper, Joseph Canning,	Jas. J. Rielly. *John Byrnes.*
	11. C. H. Tucker,	John Hardy. *W. E. Robinson.*
	12. †Peter Cook,	Andrew Smith, Wm. Gage.
	13. †Richard Scott,	P. Masterson, Thos. Cushing.
	14. †E. F. Shepard, J. S. Cocks, *Peo.*	*E. Durnin.* T. B. Voorhis.
	15. †S. S. Childs,	G. W. Varian.
	16. W. S. Pinckney,	Thos. Pierson, *Henry Arcularius.*
	17. J. P. Cummings,	Wm. Harris, *Thos. Veitch.*
Niagara	1. T. T. Flagler,	A. S. Delano.
	2. B. Van Horn,	J. W. McNitt.
Oneida	1. J. McQuade.	D. P. Cadwell.
	2. Benj. Allen.	C. B. Wilkinson, Geo. W. Gray.
	3. Thos. Evans.	Chas. Graham.
	4. Geo. Williams.	Alfred Buck.
Onondaga	1. J. Emerick.	Wm. Ecker.
	2. Austin Myers.	Geo. W. Gray.
	3. P. Clark.	T. D. Hadley.
Ontario	1. Lewis Peck.	W. W. Wright.
	2. S. Powell.	T. M. Howell.
Orange	1. Alden Goldsmith,	P. C. Reagan,
	2. Sol. Van Etten,	H. R. Cadwell.
Orleans	Abel Stillson,	Jabez Allison.
Oswego	1. D. C. Littlejohn,	Wm. Lewis.
	2. M. S. Cushman,	W. H. Carter.
	3. Robt. Kelsey,	J. Woodbury.
Otsego	1. E. S. Whipple,	Chas. McLain.
	2. D. B. St. John,	R. M. Townsend.
Putnam	No nomination.	M. Buckbee.
Queens	1. Timothy Titus,	Stephen Tabor.
	2. R. L. Meeks,	Jno. Pettit.
Rensselaer	1. Thos. Coleman.	Chas. J. Saxe.
	2. J. A. Culver, Geo. Brust,	Jno. Banker.
	3. A. Bingham,	R. H. Ketcham.
Richmond	C. S. De Forest,	T. C. Vermilyea.
Rockland	Jno. Crane,	P. S. Lowry.
St. Lawrence	1. C. Richardson.	D. Day, 2d.
	2. E. A. Merritt.	Caleb Pierce.
	3. C. S. Chittenden.	J. O. Bridges.
Saratoga	1. F. D. Curtis.	Jno. Fulton.
	2. J. Ellsworth.	Jno. A. Corey.
Schenectady	Peter Dorsch.	J. Van Vranken.
Schoharie	Henry Tibbets.	J. W. Couchman.
Schuyler	E. H. Downs.	Geo. Clark.
Seneca	S. Holton,	Jno. C. Hall.
Steuben	1. Daniel Gray.	J. F. Williams.
	2. W. R. Crocker.	J. W. Dinning.
	3. L. N. Rider.	Horace Bemis.
Suffolk	1. †P. R. Jennings.	S. D. Nicoll.
	2. G. F. Carman.	R. J. Cornelius.
Sullivan	Geo. S. Smiley.	A. W. Decker.
Tioga	David Earll.	G. Pearsall.
Tompkins	J. W. Dwight.	L. C. Beers.
	Samuel H. Purdy.	
Ulster	1. †H. Jewell.	Sol. Sheers.
	2. J. P. Lefever.	Jer. Clark.
	3. †A. Ladew.	J. H. Kortright.
Warren	Benj. C. Butler.	H. S. Wilson.
Washington	1. Jas. Savage.	No nomination.
	2. P. Jakway.	J. S. McFarland.
Wayne	1. J. M. Lewis,	B. R. Lummis.
	2. Abel J. Bixby.	Benj. Meek.
Westchester	1. W. T. B. Milliken.	A. Van Cortlandt.
	2. Jas. S. See.	Jacob Odell.
	3. G. B. Hubbell.	Jas. M. Bard.
Wyoming	G. G. Hoskins.	F. C. Smith.
Yates	Geo. R. Barden.	H. Hanford.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State election in Massachusetts takes place to-day. The following are the candidates in nomination:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Nath'l P. Banks,	Benj'n F. Butler.
Lt.-Governor	Eliphalet Trask,	Stephen C. Bemis.
Sec. of Com'th	Oliver Warner,	S'l W. Bowerman.
Treasurer, etc.	Moses Tenney,	George Dennett.
Audit. of Ac'ts	Chas. White,	J. E. Estabrook.
Att'y-General	Steph. H. Phillips,	David H. Mason.
	Free School.	Opposition.
Governor	George N. Briggs,	George N. Briggs.
Lt.-Governor	Edward Mellen,	Increase Sumner.
Sec. of Com'th	S'l W. Bowerman,	Benj. L. Allen.
Treasurer, etc.	Albert Currier,	Charles Kimball.
Audit. of Ac'ts	Jas. E. Estabrook,	James W. Sever.
Att'y-General	Horatio Pratt,	Henry Morris.

NEW-JERSEY AND WISCONSIN.

These States also elect to-day. The following are the State tickets:

NEW-JERSEY.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Chas. S. Olden,	E. R. V. Wright.

WISCONSIN.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Alex. W. Randall,	Harrison C. Hobart.
Lieut.-Gov.	Butler G. Noble,	Alex. S. Palmer.
Sec. State	Louis P. Harvey,	Alvin B. Alden.
State Treas.	Samuel D. Hastings,	Lion Silverman.
Att'y-Gen.	James H. Howe,	Samuel Crawford.
Bank Com.	G. Van Steenwick,	Joel C. Squires.
St. Pr. Com.	Hans C. Heg,	Henry C. Fleck.
Sup. Pub. In.	Josiah L. Pickard,	Lyman C. Draper.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

I. M. Singer & Co. announce to all dealers in Sewing Machines who buy to sell again, that they are prepared to treat with them on the most liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!
SEASONABLE ADVICE.
Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so have had one cold added to another, until the mucus membrane lining the air passages has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.
If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Medical Common Sense.
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
See the medical tract which accompanies each box of DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATES, OR PILLS OF IRON.
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
Read it carefully, for they are the only pure preparation of medicinal iron.
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
Effectual in debility and all impurities of the blood and complexion.
For sale by all druggists. Do not fail to get a box and learn
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,808 No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Young Men, anxious to start right for a successful career, can be greatly aided by a correct phrenological examination, with written advice as to defects, talent and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS', which are given daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Tymes.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
English Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury.
Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Carpets at a Sacrifice.
ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE
OF ENGLISH
CARPETS.
MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS.
100 pieces of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, very cheap.
200 pieces elegant INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c. and 40c. per yard,
50 pieces of
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
50c. to 75c. per yard.
500 HEARTH RUGS, half price.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, a great sacrifice.
5 bales of HEMP and DUTCH CARPETS,
CHEAP.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.
N. B.—Now landing, and will open THIS DAY, 20 bales of New Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from the celebrated manufactory of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England; all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.
ANDERSON, Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.
An experienced upholsterer connected with the establishment for twenty years.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing Purchased for the West, for which fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, 44 Centre-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 533 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FULLGRAFF—HYDE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, OTTO FULLGRAFF, M. D., and MARY HYDE, all of this City.

DIMICK—FLETCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., J. M. DIMICK to THERESE, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, Esq., all of this City.

WEEKS—DAKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., WILLIAM A. WEEKS, of Hoboken, to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of C. P. Dakin, Esq., of New-York.

PELL—FOLGER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. WM. J. PELL, Jr., to Miss MARY E. FOLGER, all of Brooklyn.

HENDERSON—PORTEOUS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 5, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, CHAS. M. HENDERSON to SOPHIA E., second daughter of Thos. Porteous, Esq.

NICOL—BALHARY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at No. 4 Harrison-st., by the Rev. N. E. Smith, WILLIAM NICOL to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Andrew Balhary, Streatham, England.

VAN ANTWERP—SMITH.—At Blauveltville, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. J. D. Cole, WM. L. VAN ANTWERP, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH P., daughter of Cornelius J. Smith, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DONADI.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Gerolamon Donadi.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

STETSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at the residence of Wm. S. Hascall, No. 226 West 23d-st., RALPH HASCALL STETSON, of this City, eldest son of Hon. Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton County, N. Y.
His remains have been taken to Plattsburgh, N. Y., for interment.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 5, JACOB CLINTON, only son of George C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, aged 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 88 West 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KEYES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 6, of congestion of the lungs, JULIA JUDITH KEYES, relict of the late Edward Keyes, aged 66 years.
Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas McCaffry, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 Henry-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a lingering illness, PETER BOGERT, aged 42 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral—also the members of the Gulick Guards and the Knickerbocker, and the Tenth Ward Police—from his late residence, No. 299 Broome-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BARROW.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHARINE, eldest daughter of James Barrow.
Notice will be given of the funeral hereafter.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 6, EDGAR, Jr., youngest son of Edgar and Mary Jane Kirby, aged 1 month and 2 days.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a severe and painful illness, JANE, wife of James Patterson, aged 72 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, Walworth-st., corner of Park-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock. The relatives and fri

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 689 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 681 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood's and Ranney's, No. 681 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. F. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the next year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Morgan L. Lockwood, Principal; H. HINDS, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Dutmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO receive a few more young ladies, who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on concerts, lectures, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars sent on application to Mrs. R., No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT DARIEN, CONN. The pupils receive the immediate care of the Principal; the situation very healthy; pupils received at any time; terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BOOK-KEEPING.—BUSINESS WRITING, Arithmetic,—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private instruction to prepare gentlemen practically for business. Mr. D. engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand. Private room $15, public room $10 for the full course. Two $10 seats vacant.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A French person wishing to learn English, or an American wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residence at very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, No. 425 Pacific-st., cor. Nevins, Brooklyn.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

$82 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 128 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 123 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 34 East 12th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience in teaching, having a few hours still unemployed, desires an engagement for the same; she is fully qualified to impart the usual branches of an English education, together with French and music. References from families where she has taught for several years. Address GOVERNESS, Post-office, Station D, Bible House.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 (APPLETON Building) Broadway.—Schools furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Hon. John C. Rives, Washington City, D. C., et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as governess in some private family; is perfectly competent to teach the elementary and advanced branches of a sound English education, together with French, German and music. References exchanged. Address K., Box No. 3,326 Post-office, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching the higher English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. Address P. C., Box No. 2,347 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, HAVING THE best recommendations as a teacher, wishes one or two private pupils. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 188 Times Office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those who desire to secure the services of an experienced governess in their family, may address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, &C., FOR sale.
14 lots on Avenue B and 87th-st., with water right.
8 lots on 5th-av. and 98th-st., 4 on each, opposite Central Park, $3,000 each.
4 lots on 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., two on each street.
54 lots on 11th and 12th avs., 132d and 133d sts.
8 lots on 101st-st., west of 4th-av.
45 lots corner of Broadway, 107th and 108th sts., and 12th-av.
4 lots on 59th-st., near Lexington-av., west.
5 lots on 14th-st., near Avenue D.
5 lots on 23d-st., near 7th-av.
8 lots on East 14th-st., near East River.
4 lots on 11th-av. and 24th-st.
32 lots on 16th and 17th sts., near 6th-av., west.
2 lots on 59th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 8th-st., near 5th-av.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 72d-st.
Also, other lots in different parts of the City, for particulars of which apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his store and dwelling. The dwelling is 36x40, two stories high, with a kitchen back, four rooms on each floor, with clothes-presses, &c. A hall runs through the middle of the dwelling; a spacious cellar lies underneath. The building is frame, with stone foundation, and is neatly finished inside.

The store room is admirably arranged for the purpose, is in the heart of the village, surrounded by a dense population, and is within one mile of the New-Hamburgh Depôt. No more favorable place for a general dry goods trade can be found in Dutchess County.

The premises cover about one acre and a quarter, on which there is a fine garden spot, and the best fruits common to our climate. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed. The social and educational advantages of the village are superior. A select School, under the supervision of competent teachers, is within three minutes' walk.

The stock of goods on hand will be sold with the premises, if desired.

TERMS.—A small payment down, and, if required, the balance on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, call on, or address W. D. MYER.
HUGHSONVILLE, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1859.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—AT YONKERS upon foreclosure of mortgage, an orphan boy's property, on MONDAY, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, consisting of two handsome level lots commanding a fine view of the river, worth $700, $200 more than the mortgage; one of the lots now contains a new-built genteel house, with piazza—cost $800—situated in Vineville, Oliver-av. A first-rate chance for persons wishing safe property.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep, lot 100 feet deep, located on East 28th-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South. Lowest cash price $13,000. $7,000 of which can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, near a dépôt; land in fine order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good house and out-buildings; best farm in Westchester County. Must be sold, as the owner is obliged to go West.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house on East 13th-st. for sale; four stories, in fine order, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 103 feet deep; price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a beautiful country-seat at Yonkers; finely ornamented grounds, &c.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from dépôt, and 16 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, till May 1, (if applied for within 12 days,) the first-class four-story brown stone front house, No. 21 West 31st-st.; also, for sale or to let the four-story brown stone front house, No. 55 West 23d-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three-story high-stoop house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; size 25x60. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 193 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL, Office No. 253 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 432 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, on first or second floor, in a house supplied with water and closets, between 4th and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; any plain, orderly private family may respond. Address C. H., care Wm. Laws, Esq., Metropolitan Post-office, Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—TWO LARGE ROOMS, UNFURnished, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in Ravenswood, Hallett's Cove, Astoria, Harlem, or Mott Haven. None need apply but those having a permanent residence and in a healthy neighborhood. Address M. Box No. 749 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, brother and sister, would take charge of a furnished or unfurnished dwelling-house, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, and keep the same in repair, for the Winter, or a longer period. Address J. D., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES, RENT FROM $600 to $1,500, for good tenants at once. Also, unfurnished houses, rent from $500 to $1,000. Call and leave your houses without delay. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 980 Post-office, with location and terms.

WANTED—A NICE, SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement house, located between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs. Rent about $700 and $800. Possession at once or by the 15th November. This is a good chance for a landlord to secure a good tenant.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; no children. Apply to E. STRANG, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, A factory or portion of one, with or without power. Address Box No. 3,297 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Dépôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to E. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brick house, located between 5th and 6th avs., a little below 14th-st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $800. All the carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, and rods, which are nearly new, for sale at a bargain; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—On 12th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $1,500. The whole of the splendid furniture for sale on easy terms. Boarders now in the house who pay $175 per week, and wish to remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 718 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND STORY of No. 122 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., 40 by 30 feet, well lighted, with six windows—suitable for Insurance or other business. Will be divided if required. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOME APARTMENTS—Five rooms, with water and gas, to let, near 6th-av., near the Tabernacle. Rent $20 a month. The handsome furniture, which cost about $1,000, will be sold for $500. Apply at once to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

$400 RENT.—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE NEAR London-terrace to let. The handsome furniture for sale, price about $600 or $800, on very easy terms, to a small responsible family.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 59 WEST 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; it has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, wash-trays, &c.; rent $550; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 57, next door, of CHARLES F. TRUE.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 9th-st., near 5th-av., just vacated, and now being put in complete order; can be had for six months or one year. Apply at No. 38 9th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER SEASON.—THE first story and cellar of the store No. 5 Maiden-lane, with or without fixtures. Possession given immediately, if required. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in 29th-st., would let one or more pleasant furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons of religious habits preferred. Terms, $10 to $12 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and one or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family. House has modern improvements and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 169 West 37th-st.
DR. WINTERS.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location, East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen may be had with breakfast and tea and dinner on the Sabbath, with full-sized room, closet, &c., bath and gas, for $9 per week, in a private family. The house is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the cars and within a few minutes of Wall-st. Ferry. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, with real name only and place of business.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 292 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. State location and price, which must be moderate. HAMILTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARDers, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the City, would take three children to board for the Winter, with use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A SMALL PRIVATE family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children; ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 28th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 204 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—BROADWAY and 8th-st.—No. 135 8th-st., opposite Mercantile Library. Board, with superior suites of rooms, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c.; terms reasonable.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, also a large room on the third, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen; house first-class; location pleasant; convenient to cars; Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bed-room adjoining, to let, without board, at No. 35 West Washington-place. Use of parlor if desired. Private family; no boarders; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 854 Broadway, near Union square; the rooms have been newly painted and furnished; gas and fire, and the best of attention given. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 16th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A private family will let, with or without board, to responsible parties, the second and third floors of this beautifully located house. Best references given and required.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, at No. 30, East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES rooms, with private breakfast, between 10th and 23d sts., west side of Broadway. Address Box No. 39 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, AT No. 15 University-place.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 110 Leroy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 122 Williamst., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at public auction, the entire beautiful furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on

MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

The house was furnished but four months ago; the furniture was made by Dixon and other celebrated makers, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of rosewood, chamber, and dining-room furniture, glassware, silverware, &c. Also, a fine iron safe, portable heater. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALE OF WET GOODS,
being
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE NEW WORLD.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell on
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
At their Auction Rooms,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
A large assortment of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
All purchased for Fall and Winter sales, and slightly damaged by water on board the *New World*.
Catalogue ready early on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND FANCY FURS.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery,

Mountain and Stone Marten, French and Canada Mink, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Squirrel and Fitch, Cuffs, Muffs, Capes and Half Capes, Victorines, separately and in sets, Gloves, Collars, Gauntlets and foot Muffs, together with a large assortment of Buffalo, Wolf, Bear, Leopard and Tiger Sleigh Robes in great variety. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Sales room, No 52 William-st., near Wall:

15 shares Bank of Long Island.....$100 each.
50 shares Artisans' Bank.....100 each.
26 shares Chatham Bank.....25 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank.....100 each.
15 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Atlantic Insurance Co. of Brooklyn..50 each.
40 shares Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
100 shares American Guano Co.....100 each.
450 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....25 each.
18 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.....30 each.
10 North River Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
40 shares Everett Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
30 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
40 Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
20 shares American Express Co.....100 each.
100 shares Compound Metallic Spring Co.....50 each.
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R.....100 each.
$10,000 Del., Lack. and Western Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Lackawana Railroad Company 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$100,000 Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$586 New-York City 5 ₱ cent. Water Stock, 1870.
$5,000 Wheeling City (Va.) 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 10. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property on 4th-av. and 31st-st., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on BUSINESS, on Nov. 9, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Jonathan Nathan, Esq., Referee, 4th-av. and 31st-st.—The valuable plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of 4th-av. and 31st-st., and known as Nos. 443, 445, 447 and 449 4th-av., and Nos 53 and 55 East 31st-st., as described on the maps, which can be had at the auctioneer's office. On No. 443 and 445 4th-av. are two three-story brick buildings, and on Nos. 447 and 449 adjoining, on the avenue, are two-story frame buildings and sheds in the rear. On the property Nos. 53 and 55 East 21st-st., adjoining the above on the rear, there is a two-story frame in front, and two two-story and basement brick houses in the rear. The above property will be sold in five parcels.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HAVANA CIGARS.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 108 Wall-st. Havana cigars, 200 genuine Havana cigars, sold for account of whom it may concern, having been

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through R. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3997
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4439
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court, and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said bonds. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the University of the City of New-York, will be held at the Council Chamber in the University building on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1859, at 9 o'clock A. M. The annual election for members of the Council will be held at the same place on the same day, from 9 to 10 A. M. By order,
H. VAN SCHAICK, Secretary.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST. —The remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDRE,
R. W. HOWES. } Commissioners.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, Creditors and Stockholders of the TERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON, BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN AND TERRE-HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, will be held at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J., Oct. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the 15th of November next inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Bonds of the City of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, TO TAKE A THIRD interest in a book and stationery, binding, printing and newspaper establishment in a Western city; old, well-paying, and doing more business than two partners can attend to. A good business man, or one understanding some of the branches, will find this a rare chance; $7,000 to $10,000 necessary. Inquire further of A. S. BARNES & BURR.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

FOR SALE—A CASH MANUFACTURING BUSIness with fixtures complete, and good will, already established; cash retail sales pay all expenses; large sales to grocers, druggists, &c. Capital required, about $1,000. Call or address J. C. M., No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 15, 12 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house that is well established and doing a profitable business, with $25,000 in cash, to attend to the manufacturing and in-door business. Address T. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, with real name.

$50,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In a well-established mercantile business. One willing to invest fifty thousand dollars preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000, by a provision house in this City; the most satisfactory reference given and required. Address S. S. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD HORSES, now to be seen at BROWN & SMITH'S stable, No. 120 East 24th-st. If not sold before MONDAY, Nov. 7, they will be sold at auction on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

WANTED—A HORSE SUITABLE TO WORK ON a farm; Canadian built preferred; must be sound, kind and true to draw. Address LLOYD, Box No. 64 New-York Post-office, stating full description and price, which must be low.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 24th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:30 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Lt. Wm. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. G. BRADY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 8:30, 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 2, 4 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 10, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELLER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary JaneJenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GERHARD against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark. Action No. 1. Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

SPORTING.

ALWAYS ON HAND 50 DOGS OF THE choicest breeds, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and care of diseases of all kinds; no cure no charge. GARDNER'S Mange Cure 37½ cents per bottle—cure for fits, worms distemper, canker, fleas. Address H. GARDNER, No 39 Beekman-st., basement.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose one stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 2.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	25 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	25 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, (for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEY-STONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 23.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership of DALES & WHITE, Packing-box Makers, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day.
WM. R. DALES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859. JAMES T. WHITE.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
New-York, Oct. 15 1859. GARNER & CO.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months' duration, the Directors are enabled to announce
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE,)
FOR THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 7.
The second and third nights for
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS
was expressly composed by VERDI for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is universally acknowledged as being the grandest and most effective Opera of this celebrated composer. Its success in Italy has been enormous, and on its production in London last June it was received with an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed by any other Italian Opera.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS
Will be produced at the Academy of Music,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By SIGNOR HANNIBAL W. CALVO, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur Le Roy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer from the principal theatres in Italy, and Signoras Bazzani and Abratti.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

The Princess Elena	Mme. COLSON
Arrigo	Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte	Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators	Sig. JUNCA

SECONDARY CHARACTERS
by Mme. Morra, Signors Muller, Rubio, Quinto, Ximenes, Crouza, Panfi, &c.

To give due effect to the numerous double choruses (French and Sicilian) the regular choruses have been increased to EIGHTY SINGERS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will comprise
SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
Harpist.....M. APTOMAS.
THE TARANTELLE BY THE CORPS DE BALLET has been composed by M. DENSTAEDT.

THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS has been perfected under the direct superintendence of B. Ullman, who for the purpose has visited the principal European Opera-houses, assisted by M. DUBREUIL.

SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES
for any of the three nights of the Sicilian Vespers, may be had daily at the usual
TICKET OFFICES:
The Box office

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.—A large number of passengers left this port on Saturday by various steamers. The steamer *Baltic*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, of the North Atlantic line to California, left at 2 o'clock P. M., with about one thousand passengers, among whom were Dr. FRANK TOWHILL and family, Col. DANIEL W. TELLER, who goes out as bearer of dispatches to Mr. JONES, United States Minister at Bogota, and R. H. HOADLEY, Esq. As usual there was an immense crowd upon the Canal-street pier to witness the departure of this favorite steamer, and to wave last adieus to departing friends. The *Northern Light* took her departure at the same moment for Aspinwall, with a goodly number of California passengers. The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* left for Liverpool with two hundred and thirty passengers, and the *Queen Queen*, for Southampton and Havre, carried one hundred and forty-eight.

SELF-APPOINTED CENSORS.—A delegation of men called upon the management of the Old Bowery Theatre on Saturday morning, and demanded that the piece advertised for representation in the evening, entitled, "Three Eras in the Life of a Fireman," which referred to the late Senator BRODERICK, should be withdrawn. Compliance with the demand was refused, and a rumor soon became current that the piece would be interdicted by the friends of the late Senator, at all hazards. A large force of police was consequently held in reserve at several station-houses, but upon Capt. DOWLING having informed the managers of the probable result if they persisted in having the piece represented, they decided to withdraw it. The theatre was crowded to overflowing in the evening, but as no disturbance occurred, the reserve of policemen were dismissed.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.—Officer MCCRACKEN, of the Fourth Ward, found a young woman insensible and bleeding from deep cuts in her head, lying near the gutter, in Roosevelt-street, corner of Chatham, at an early hour yesterday morning. He conveyed her to the Station-house, and had her wounds dressed by a physician, but as she did not revive sufficiently to tell how she received them, she was removed to the New-York Hospital, where she soon expired. Subsequently, LOUIS MARCUS recognized her as his sister, FREDERICA MARCUS. He said that she resided with him in the fifth story of the tenement house No. 2 Roosevelt-street, and that he last saw her about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when she retired to her room in good health. When found she was only partially dressed, most of her clothes having been left in her room. It is hoped that the mystery in which the case is involved will be solved at the inquest to be held to-day.

AN ADROIT OLD THIEF.—About 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. BURROUGHS, of the firm of BURROUGHS & HINCHMAN, Exchange Brokers at No. 152 Smith-street, was opening the store, when an old man entered the office, got over the counter, and succeeded in seizing a box containing bills to the amount of $900, with which he reached the street unobserved by Mr. BURROUGHS. Fortunately a gentleman who was passing noticed the manœuvre, and having informed Mr. BURROUGHS, the two, in company with Officer BAILEY, started in pursuit of the thief. After running several blocks they arrested the fugitive, and delivered him to Justice OSBORN, who committed him for trial. The money was, of course, recovered.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE FLUSHING ROUTE.—Messrs. SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co., of Greenpoint, have just made a contract with the Flushing Steam Ferry Company, to build a first-class iron steamboat of the following dimensions:—Length 160 feet, breadth of beam 27 feet, to be of light draft, and provided with four water-tight compartments. Her engines, which is to be of superior build and finish, will be of 36 inches diameter of cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. She are guaranteed to equal any other boat for speed on the river, and to be finished by the 15th of April.

STEAMER CHAMPION.—This steamer has been hauled upon the ways at Hunter's Point. On raising the vessel out of the water, on Friday evening, the body of Mr. STEELE, of New-Haven, was found in one of the cabin berths in the upper tier, where he had evidently crawled to escape from the water. His remains were sent to New-Haven on Saturday. It is believed that there are no others who lost their lives by the accident, besides Mr. STEELE and MARTIN JACKSON, the fireman.

A DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.—On Thursday afternoon a boy employed in the banking office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. was sent to the bank to get a draft for $700 cashed. As he did not return to the office, after a long interval, a messenger was sent to the bank to make inquiry concerning him. He learned that he had transacted his business there, and it is now believed that he immediately left the City. The parents of the delinquent are very respectable. In consideration of their feelings it is probable that DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co will not be active to secure his punishment.

THE FATE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Gov. MORGAN has at length consented to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, under the name of the Twenty-second. The Tenth Regiment, however, will be disbanded, and some of the companies transferred to the Twenty-second Regiment.

LECTURES ON INDIA.—Rev. Dr. H. M. SCUDDER begins a course of lectures on India this evening at the Cooper Institute. The subject of the introductory lecture will be, "The Races of India; their Languages, Customs, Hindoo Wit, Wisdom, &c." This lecture is said to have elicited much admiration in Philadelphia.

ABUSE OF AN AXE.—MICHAEL FITZPATRICK and ELLEN BOYLE had a dispute on Saturday night in the Sixth Ward, when the man struck the woman a heavy blow on her head with an axe. She was dangerously wounded, and the police conveyed her to the New-York Hospital for treatment. FITZPATRICK is confined to await the result of her injuries.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. GEO. WILSON, proprietor of the Lake Pleasant Hotel, at Sayville, Hamilton County, was brought to this City, to answer a charge of false pretences, preferred by Mr. FREDERICK A. STOKES, of No. 63 Front-street. In default of bail, Justice OSBORN committed the accused to the Tombs.

Fires.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

At 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday a fire occurred in the back basement of No. 101 Third-avenue, occupied by J. J. YATES. Damage about $100 and not insured. The fire was caused by an inmate of the house going into a clothes-press with a lamp.

IN WOOSTER-STREET.

A fire occurred on Saturday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, in the cellar of the premises No. 190 Wooster-street, occupied by S. B. FURBUSH & SON, painters. A loss of about $300 was sustained before the flames were extinguished. Insured for $16,000 in the Etna and Lorrilard Insurance Companies.

IN AVENUE A.

By the explosion of a fluid lamp on Saturday, about 8½ o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the building No. 162 Avenue A. A girl named MARY DECKER was badly burned by the explosion.

FALSE ALARM.

The Eighth District alarm, a few minutes before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, was caused by the burning of some tar barrels at Bowling-green.

IN WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a frame stable in the rear of lot No. 350 West Thirty-seventh-street, belonging to HIRAM FRASER. There were at the time of the fire six horses in the stable, but the firemen rescued them all without injury. The stable was damaged to the amount of $150. It is fully insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as Mr. FRAZER states that he was the first one at the fire after the alarm was given, and that he found the padlock of the stable door unlocked and on the ground.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

Yesterday noon a fire occurred in the paper-hanging store of S. H. DAVIS, No. 129 Eighth-avenue. The fire was caused by some goods coming in contact with a stove-pipe. Damage about $100, and fully insured.

IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

The Second District alarm, at 8½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a trifling fire which took place in an old shed located in the rear of No. 300 West Thirty-third-street.

Police Reports.

ROW AT CROWN'S CORNER.—Ann Inness and another woman, who both live at the Five Points, had an altercation on Saturday, in a groggery at the corner of Worth and Little Water streets. William McLaughlin, the bar-tender, interfered, and is alleged to have struck Ann repeatedly on the head with a heavy club. In the melee, she was so seriously injured that she had to be taken to the Hospital. McLaughlin was held to answer to the charge of assaulting her, and James McCarty and James Leary were detained as witnesses.

A WOMAN SHOT BY THIEVES.—A man went on board canal-boat No. 402, of Mauch Chunk, at the foot of West Twenty-second-street, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and waking Capt. Gebert and his wife, demanded their money. The captain refused to surrender, when the thief drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. A scuffle ensued between the two, and Mr. Gebert was knocked down by a brick thrown by the thief's confederate. At the same time the ruffian discharged the contents of the pistol at the head of Mrs. Gebert, the charge of buckshot entering her head and neck, and causing very serious injuries. The robbers escaped, but hopes are entertained of their arrest. Mrs. Gebert was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK FORGERS AT BOSTON.—The case of DAVID LEACH and ADOLPH BISHOP, *alias* Swartz, two of the parties who were arrested in this city last Wednesday, by officers from New-York, aided by Detective HEATH, of the Boston Police, charged with the Bonner forgery, was called up in the Police Court to-day, according to assignment. Officer HEATH stated to the Court that information had just been received that a warrant had been issued against the prisoners in New-York, and a requisition for their bodies was expected to reach here to-day from the Executive of that State. It also appears that the prisoners are under indictment for forgery in Philadelphia, and a bench-warrant has been issued for their arrest and delivery in that city. The Court ordered the case to be further continued till Wednesday next at 10 o'clock A. M.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 5.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES BLESSING THE BELLS.

Last evening Archbishop HUGHES performed the interesting ceremony of blessing two bells at the Church of St. Francis Seraph, in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The edifice, which is dedicated to the service of the Catholic German population in that part of the City, was completely filled on the occasion. The bells, which were placed on stands outside the altar railing, were tastefully ornamented with artificial flowers. They weigh respectively 787 lbs. and 409 lbs., and were cast in the foundry of MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y., at a cost of $480. At 4 o'clock the Archbishop entered the church, preceded by a procession of boys and girls, headed by the Rev. Father RODOLPH, and bearing banners, the girls dressed in white and wearing wreaths, the organ playing the *Veni Creator*. Having assumed his pontificals, the Archbishop commenced the impressive ceremony. After a prayer, partly sung and partly read, he, assisted by the Rev. Mr. MCNERNY, (his Grace's Secretary,) washed the bells with holy water. Some additional prayers having been repeated, the Archbishop annointed the bells with the "Oil of Infirm" and "Holy Chrism," while closing which he solemnly blessed and consecrated them, and dedicated them to Saints Francis and Anthony. The episcopal benediction closed the ceremony.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF PASTORAL LABOR.

Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination yesterday by an appropriate discourse. His text was the twenty-second verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Acts: "Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day." After discoursing in an eloquent manner the intimate relations which exist between religion and our national prosperity, the Rev. Dr. said that on the first Sunday of November in 1839, he came to this City where he was ordained. Many of those who were co-Presbyters with him at that time had passed away, and now he was an older pastor than any in immediate connection with the body of which he was a member. The church had on its rolls but twenty-nine names when he was called to preside over it, now the list embraced 1,258. The church contains at present 500 members, having averaged twenty-one accessions a year. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been incapacitated from pastoral labor during two years of his ministry, he had during the past quarter of a century delivered 2,667 discourses, not counting numerous lectures and addresses. Looking back upon all these labors, he could repeat the words of his text humbly and sincerely. The discourse kept the closest attention of the audience throughout.

INSTALLATION OF A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER.

The Sixth Universalist Church in Twentieth-street was crowded to excess, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the installation of the new pastor, the Rev. ELBRIDGE G. BROOKS. The services commenced with an invocation and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, after which the choir sang a hymn. The Rev. T. J. SAWYER, of the Orchard-street Church, then delivered a discourse, which set forth the specific duties of ministers to their God, their congregations and themselves. In the remarks addressed to Mr. BROOKS, Dr. SAWYER incidentally alluded to his intention of leaving his post in this City, where he has labored thirty years. After another hymn by the choir, the Rev. B. PETERS offered the installing prayer, and the Rev. MOSES BALLOU extended the right hand of fellowship. It was expected that either Dr. E. H. CHAPIN or the Rev. HENRY LYON would deliver an address to the Society, but, Dr. CHAPIN being absent, that portion of the ceremonies was dispensed with. The benediction was pronounced by the newly-installed pastor, the Rev. ELBRIDGE G. BROOKS, from whose reputation and experience in other fields, the Society augurs prosperity in the future for their church. The church edifice has been in the possession of this denomination but a few months, but the Society has been in existence several years.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The thirty-second anniversary of the foundation of this Society was celebrated, last evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The Treasurer's report showed that over $20,000 had been paid to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to which this Society is auxiliary.

The report of the Secretary gave a brief summary of the progress of missions during the past year. Beyond a revival of religion which had extended to most of the missionary stations, nothing of importance had occurred. Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached the annual discourse. He took for his text—2 Cor. ix., 6. "But this I say, he which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly, and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully." He announced his subject to be—"The missionary work essential to the life and growth of the Christian Church." This was proved from the nature of Christianity, the laws of the mind, the history of individual Christians, and from the fact that the periods of greatest prosperity in the Church have been those marked for zeal in religious enterprise. The discourse was listened to very attentively. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., made the closing prayer, after which the audience retired.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The edifice erected by the First Free-Will Baptist Church, in West Twenty-eighth-street, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, the pastor, preached in the morning, from Matthew xviii. 30—"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." The object of the discourse was to show that the Christian Church was not limited to localities or times, but was found in the hearts of believers. The dedication of the hearts of worshipers implied that of the edifice. This society differs from all the Baptist churches in the City on the subject of communion, and for this reason they have found much difficulty in reaching their present position. The building is small, but very neat, and has been erected at a cost of $32,000.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—The health officer reports 116 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. They are classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 23; boys, 41; girls, 33. Adults, 42; children, 74. Males, 60; females, 56. Colored persons, 2. There are 20 deaths by consumption; 10 by infantile convulsions; eight, each by croup and inflammation of the lungs; six by premature birth; and seven by infantile debility. Eighty-six of those who died were born in the United States.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—A man whose name the police were unable to ascertain, while firing at a target in Gowanus on Friday afternoon, discharged his gun at the house of Mr. BAUMAN, on Eighth-street near Third-avenue. The ball passed into the house and into a chamber, where it struck a water pitcher and glanced off into a bed. Mrs. BAUMAN had the instant before stood by the water pitcher, and was only a few feet distant when the ball struck it.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—MARY MONTAGUE attempted to commit suicide, Saturday, by drowning herself, in the East River, at the foot of Gold-street. She was rescued by a citizen, who handed her over to the Police. She refused to give any account of herself.

BURGLARY.—The store of W. S. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 208 Fulton-avenue, was robbed, at an early hour on Saturday morning, of jewelry, valued at $500. The robbers were not arrested.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCHES.

The following is the record of matches which have recently been contested:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859; match, $1,000, two-mile heats, in harness:
Mr. THOMPSON, s. g., *Andy Mulligan*.....received forfeit.
Mr. COYLE, s. g., *Wild Man*.....paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Nov. —; match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons:

G. PERRIN, b. g., *Billy White*	1	1	1
WM. WHELAN, b. g., *Landlord*	2	2	2

Time—2:55; 2:51; 2:56.

TROTTING, on the road from McComb's Dam to E. LUPP's, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859; match, $200, to road-wagons:

E. LUPP's b. g. *Rule*	1
G. BROWN, s. g., *Setter*	2

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—ENCRUSTED SORES.—Few disorders are more loathsome than ulceration of the face or body. There is positively nothing for this unsightly ailment so powerful, so immediate, so thorough as HOLLOWAY'S far-famed ointment.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS' & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

LOOK BELOW!

Boys' Clothing and Beaver Overcoats, Boys' School Clothing, Boys' Fancy Suits, Boys' Drawing-room Suits, Boys' Business Suits,
Equal to any made to order, and of the very latest styles at
PRICES WONDERFULLY MODERATE.

No such opportunities are presented to parents who have sons to clothe, at any other establishment.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED OR TAKEN.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all
APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

Read "The Schoolmaster's Wooing," in *Life Illustrated*, for Nov. 12, now ready. See advertisement. Sold everywhere. Price four cents.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5.

$2,000 Mich. 6s '78	105	700 Reading R	b3 38⅛
4,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	350 do	38⅝
24,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅝	100 do	37⅞
$3,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	76⅞	450 do	37⅞
$3,000 Har. R.R. 1st M.	91½	100 do	b10 37⅞
$7,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b.	41	100 Mich. Cen. R	40½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	s60 84⅜	46 do	40¾
$1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	11	650 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	18
39 Merchants' Bank	107	200 do	s60 17¾
20 Bk. of Commerce	99	50 do	s12 18
5 Am. Ex. Bank	100	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6¾
10 Penn Coal Co	83¼	10 do	6¾
50 Cumb'd Coal Pref.	14⅛	200 Panama Railroad	122⅜
160 Pac. Mail S. Co	73	50 do	s30 122½
300 do	73¼	50 do	s60 122¼
100 do	s60 73	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
200 do	73½	550 Galena & Chic. R.	73¼
50 Brun. City L. Co	2	150 do	73⅛
50 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	97	450 do	73
300 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	400 do	s5 73
1350 do	80⅝	150 do	s60 72¾
50 do	b30 80¾	100 do	s10 73
100 do	b10 80⅝	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	21
100 do	bnw 80⅝	50 do	20⅞
100 do	b60 80¾	150 do	20⅝
100 Erie Railroad	7⅛	50 Chic. & R. Is. R.	b30 62⅞
250 Hudson River R.	37½	50 do	62⅝
50 do	37¾	300 do	s30 62⅝
157 Harlem Railroad	10	900 do	62¾
100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	64	150 do	b30 62⅝
350 do	63¾	100 do	s30 62⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia State 6s	94¼	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	6¾
1,000 do	94¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 18
2,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	98	100 do	18¼
2,000 Michigan 6s '78	105	100 Ill. Cent. R.	b60 63⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 84¾	100 do	s10 63¾
16,000 do	84¾	100 Panama R.	s15 122¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	12	30 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 73	300 Galena & Chi. R.	72⅞
100 do	73	100 do	s3 72⅝
100 do	s15 72⅜	100 do	s60 72⅝
100 do	72⅜	100 do	s3 72⅞
150 Hudson River R.	37⅜	200 do	b10 72⅝
100 N. Y. Central R.	s10 80⅜	100 do	b10 73
50 do	80⅜	50 do	73
200 do	s30 80⅝	100 do	s60 72⅝
250 do	80⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	20¾
100 Reading R.	37⅜	50 Chic. & Rock I. R.	s15 62⅝
200 do	s60 37⅝	100 do	b60 63
5 Mich. Central R.	40¾	100 do	62⅞
50 do	s30 40¾	150 do	63

MONDAY, Nov. 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows another moderate Import entry, with a fair amount of Export clearances in ordinary Domestic Produce and California Bullion. The Imports, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,619,006 against $2,652,317 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,305,907 against $1,252,200 same week last season. And the Export of Gold and Silver, including $948,567 by the *Ocean Queen* on Saturday, is $1,519,773 against $185,051 same week in 1858. The sales of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise during the week were scarcely up to the usual average at this season of the year, and some disappointment is expressed at the result of what is called the late Fall trade. The City retailers are taking a fair amount of Goods, but the out of town buyers continue to move with much caution. The losses from over-importation, whatever they may be, are likely to fall upon first hands, whose recent forced sales through the Auction rooms are said to be unsatisfactory for most styles of Continental Dry Goods. The Sub-Treasury balance has fallen off $242,078, the present balance standing $4,608,687 against $4,850,765 at the close of the previous week. The difference in the general Specie movement of the week is also against the Bank Average, and a moderate reduction of about half a million of dollars is looked for on the official return to be made up this afternoon; the last average being $21,248,975. Judging from the scarcity of prime mercantile paper offering outside of Bank, and the fact that several of the larger institutions have been discounting short bills for the interior Banks, we look for a further addition to the average line of Loans and Discounts; the last figures being $118,414,428. Money keeps in easy supply at 6@7 ℘ cent. for prime discounts, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on temporary loan. The Exchange on Europe, owing to the competition among the buyers at the South—the local Banks employing a considerable portion of their means in this way—keep nearly up to full rates, the Bankers here asking 110@110½ at 60 days on London, and 110½@⅝ at sight, while Southern Bank bills command 109¾@109⅞. The sight terms have afforded the leading Bullion houses a moderate margin on the shipment of the bar Gold last received from California, and some further parcels of Mexican Silver from New-Orleans. Another semi-monthly remittance from California is nearly due here by the *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were....$208,897,000
Add week in November.....2,619,006

Total to date	$211,516,006
Against same time, 1858	129,472,317
Increase to date over 1858	$82,043,289
Increase to date over 1857	11,070,947
Increase to date over 1856	22,768,182

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st

January to 31st October	$54,726,000
Add week in November	1,305,970
Total to date, 1859	$56,031,970
Against same time, 1858	52,651,200
Increase since Jan. 1	$3,380,770

The same tables make the Export of Specie

for calendar year to 31st October	$63,272,000
Add week in November	1,519,773
Total to date, 1859	$64,791,773
Against same time, 1858	23,816,051
Increase since Jan. 1	$40,975,722

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103⅛@103⅜
New-York Central	80¾@81¼@80⅜@80¾
New-York and Erie	7@8½@7¾
Reading	38¼@39@37¾@38
Rock Island	63¾@63¾@62⅝@63¼
Michigan Guaranteed	17@18
Michigan Central	40¾@41½@40¼@40¾
Toledo	20@21¼@20¾@20¾
Galena	73¼@73¾@72⅞@73¼
Illinois Central	65¼@64@64¾@63½
Panama	123⅛@122½
Pacific Mail	71@74@70⅜@73¼@72⅛
Missouris	85⅛@84¾
Virginias	95@94½
Tennessees	90@90¼
Illinois Central Bonds	84¾@85
Hudson River	36⅛@38@37½
Harlem Preferred	36¾@36¾
Delaware and Hudson	96¼@97

Through most of the week the Stock dealings were generally firm, and a rise ranging from ½ to 1½ ℘ cent was had on the share list up to Friday afternoon, when the market began to manifest partial signs of weakness. On Saturday, at the early Board, there was still more eagerness to sell, and prices went down ½@1 ℘ cent. on the Western Roads, and ½@¾ on New-York Central. On the Street the turn was slightly the other way, and at the Second Board part of the decline of the morning was recovered, the market closing steady. The final prices in the afternoon show no change in the quotations of Saturday week on New-York Central; an advance of ¼ on New-York and Erie; a decline of ¼ on Reading and Michigan Central; an advance of 1 ℘ cent. on Michigan guaranteed; little or no change in Galena or Rock Island; a fall of 1 ℘ cent. in Panama; a rise of 1⅛ on Hudson, 1 ℘ cent. on Delaware and 1½ on Pacific Mail, and a fall of ¾ on Missouri sixes. The cause of the reaction of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, against a previously firm market, was not exactly apparent, beyond the partial effect of a lower quotation for the English Funds by the last steamer, though this is attributed to no political distrust on the other side. The October returns from the Western roads are anything but discouraging, while not only the current business, but the good understanding between the trunk lines of New-York and Pennsylvania, is such as to denote a much improved and profitable employment. The Presidents of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central, and the Receiver of the New-York and Erie, met here on Friday to arrange their Winter schedules and to confer on a further advance in freight charges. The Eastward-bound movement of Produce is already very active, and so large in amount as to make a division of business between the two New-York lines equally cordial and convenient. The Northwestern engagements of the Central are such, at present, as to throw a liberal share of the Southwestern freight business from the Ohio trunk lines upon the Erie. There was no "quarrel" with the Ohio roads about this division, as represented by one of our cotemporaries, but the terms for pro-rating on certain classes of freight from Cincinnati, which they proposed, were simply declined by one of the New-York lines, and accepted by the other.

The State Stocks were lower at the close of the week for Missouris and Tennessees, while the United States Fives of 1874 partially improved on the last quotations from London. The Railway Bonds were also generally better, and most of the leading descriptions called at the Brokers' Board in fair demand. The most decided advance is in Erie, Mortgage and Convertible—the Second Mortgage, 76; Third, 66¾; Fourth, 45@48, and Fifth, 42 ℘ cent. The common Bonds, 25 ℘ cent. Mr. E. F. SATHERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes by the *America*:

"The market for American Securities has not participated in the upward movement which has taken place in the Stock Exchange during the past week. There is, however, an improved demand for United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1874, at an advance of ½ ℘ cent. The quotations for Railroad Securities are almost unaltered. Illinois Shares and Construction Bonds have been ½ ℘ cent. higher, but close flat at same rates. The non-payment of the Coupons on a large mass of Railroad Bonds, placed from time to time in this country, is deterring investors from buying American Railroad property."

ERIE ROAD, OCTOBER, 1859—RECEIVER'S RETURN.

Cash for freight and passenger traffic		$483,458
Less to paymasters for operating road		292,518
Ordinary net balance		$190,940
Cash balance, Aug. 16 to Sept. 30		39,717
Sales old railroad iron and wheels		28,507
Miscellaneous cash receipts		6,744
Total		$265,908
Paid arrearages for salaries, &c	$121,547	
For new iron	28,170	
Charges on freight	28,125	
On account of old judgments	15,000	
Rents, Long Dock interest, &c	22,140	214,982
Cash balance, Oct. 31		$50,926

We condense the foregoing from the Receiver's Account filed in the Supreme Court. In a foot note it is stated that the arrearages for Labor and Supplies, Ticket Balances, Rents and judgment liens on Wood, outstanding on 16th August, when the Receiver came into the charge of the property, amount to $616,489. The gross and net results of the October traffic compare as follows with the official report for October last year:

	1858.	1859.
Traffic in gross	$457,924	$483,458
Operating road	303,643	292,518
Net income	$149,081	$190,940

The income for October, 1858, included $7,867 for U. S. Mail, not included in the return this season, as no cash for the mail service appears yet to have been collected by the Receiver.

We understand that the two English Directors, Mr. EVANS and Mr. SPEATT, will return home by the *Persia* to sail on Wednesday next, after a thorough examination of the material property as well as the finances of the Company. The latter once thoroughly reorganized on the plan adopted by the new Board of Directors, they believe the Road itself can be so operated as to amply meet the financial undertaking of this plan. And we learn from Mr. SPEATT that this opinion rests as much upon the purpose and ability of the new management to *save* in the economies of the Road as to *earn* from the large gross traffic which its position will always insure. In the important item of fuel, both the English Directors, from their observation here, as well as practical experience in the Railways at home, are satisfied that the introduction of coal burners, on the latest improvement, will accomplish much more in the way of economizing expenses than opportunity has yet been afforded in this country for demonstrating.

In reference to the immediate assent of the Bond and Share interests in the Company to the plan of reorganization, we are requested to urge upon all parties, and *especially the unsecured bondholders and common stockholders*, the vital importance of subscribing to the terms offered *at once*. There is no promise or prospect of security against an early foreclosure of the property beyond *the 1st of January*, and in this event, which appears, from sundry reasons, to be desirable for the future security of the new organization against legal annoyances, (and it may become an earlier necessity,) the common bond and stockholders must assent beforehand in order to participate in the repurchase and new charter of the Road. Meanwhile the following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Directors, as a pledge of future management:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held November 1, 1859, SAMUEL MARSH, President, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the future management of the affairs of this Company no floating debt for any purpose whatever be sanctioned beyond the requirements for the three months' purchase of materials and supplies for the road.

That it is expedient, in the future Charter of the Company, that a clause be inserted prohibiting the creation of a floating debt beyond the amount expressed in the foregoing resolution, unless sanctioned at a public meeting of the Preferred and other Stockholders, to be called by the Board, one month's notice of which being given in the public papers.

That a return be made and published of each three month's receipts and expenditure of the Company.

That the 1,500,000 dollars of Fourth Mortgage Bonds, now placed as collateral security for the advance of 320,000 dollars and interest, shall, when redeemed, be cancelled, unless applied in payment of other Mortgage Bonds.

That no Mortgage shall be created in excess of the present Mortgage debt of the Company.

The Bank of Montreal has made and declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

We again remind our business readers within the City and State of New-York that an important amendment to the Constitution is to be voted on *to-morrow*, at the General Election, to fund the floating Canal arrearages now outstanding at loose ends against the Treasury. It is alike due to the public credit and the Canal creditors of the State, as well as to other parties who have intervened temporarily, for the honor of the Treasury, that an affirmative vote on this amendment should be given.

The failure of Messrs. MORSE BROTHERS, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrant Brokers in Wall-street, was announced on Saturday. With the aid of the special capital of $20,000, contributed by Mr. JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., the assets of the firm will probably pay in full their outstanding liabilities.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	Week.	Season.	Last Season.
Reading Railroad	38,659	1,473,194	1,406,695
Schuylkill Canal	45,298	1,149,850	1,110,218
Lehigh Valley Railroad	14,762	507,189	416,609
Lehigh Canal	32,446	878,798	777,593
Lackawanna	17,762	680,755	563,079
Delaware	20,351	512,895	305,946
Pennsylvania	20,554	626,080	567,756
Wyoming	10,290	345,102	240,883
Total	200,122	6,173,760	5,388,779
Other Anthracite	16,456	478,259	286,796
Total	216,578	6,652,019	5,675,575

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL—SIX MONTHS.

	1859. Nov. 1.	1858. Nov. 1.
Traffic of half-year	$507,510	$445,473
Expenses	197,847	176,021
Net earnings	$309.663	$269,452

A meeting of the Terre Haute and Alton Bondholders is called for Wednesday, 9th inst., at the Astor House, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,491,651	Decrease £3,887,151
Other Deposits	14,014,448	Increase... 214,762
Rest	3,117,670	Increase... 30,560
Governm't Securities	10,875,157	Decrease... 1,344,842
Other Securities	18,324,730	Decrease... 1,573,259
Notes unemployed	8,355,295	Decrease... 641,785

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,487,935, being an increase of £348,410, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,929,713, showing a *decrease* of £339,086 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols from 15th to 22d October:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Oct.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 15	95⅞	96	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Mon. 17	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅜	96⅜
Tues. 18	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Wed. 19	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 20	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Friday 21	95⅞	96⅜	96⅜	95⅞	96⅜	96⅛

Michigan Southern Railroad Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Friday it is said that the Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have just made the discovery that the First Mortgage Bonds of that concern do not become due until November, 1860. As the date at which these Bonds become due is printed on the face of them, the Directors are certainly entitled to great credit for their wonderful discovery—the period being six months later than they had supposed, for their report of March 28 last states the date of the maturity of these